

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 620.—Vol. XXIV.

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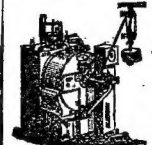
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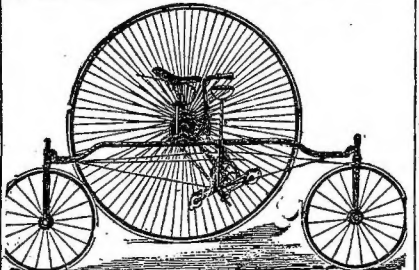
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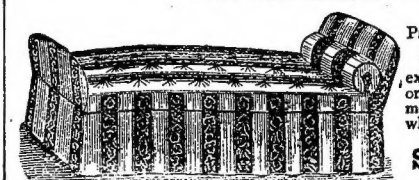


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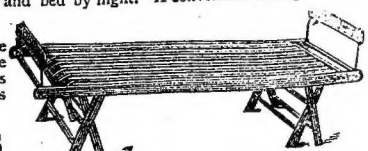
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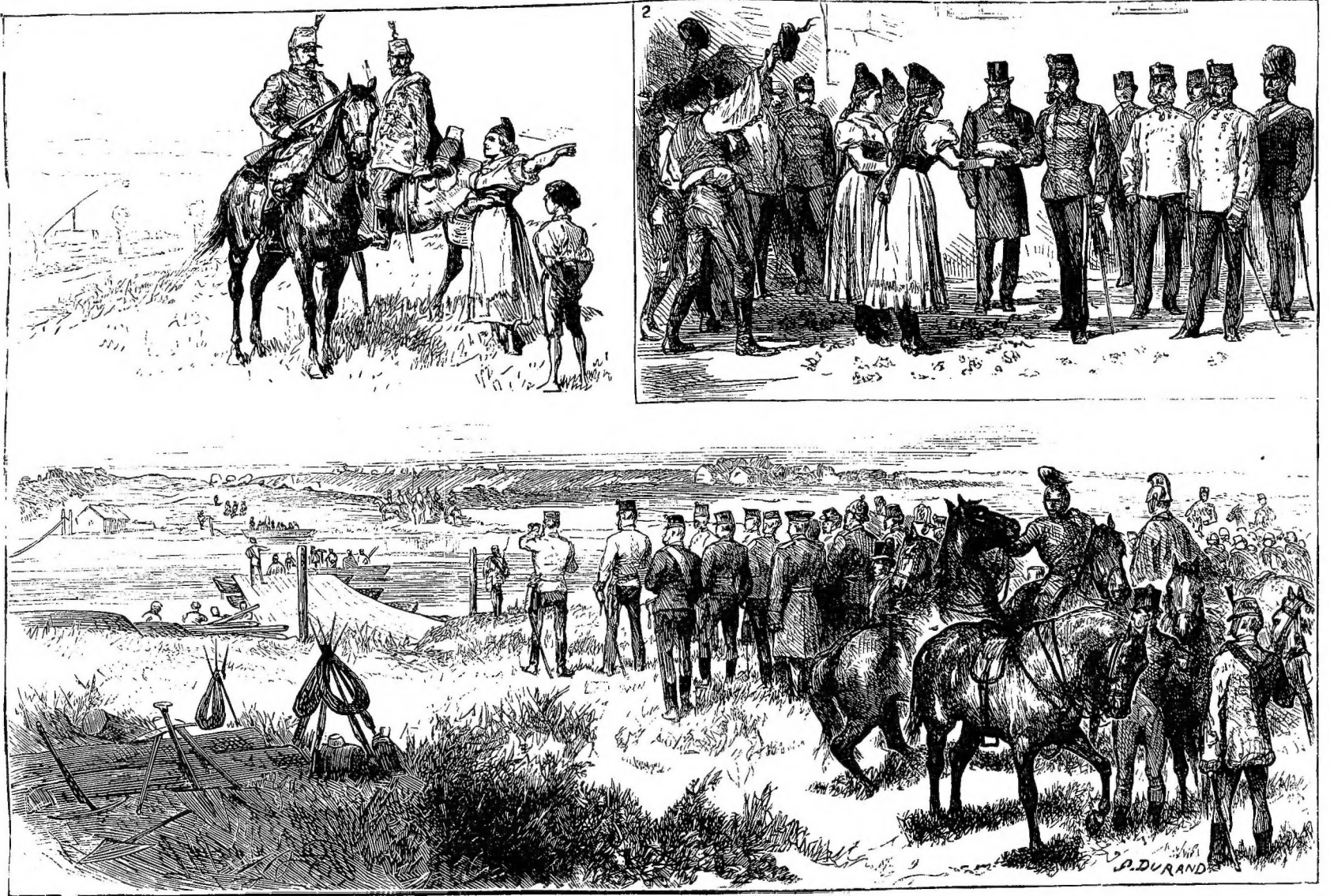
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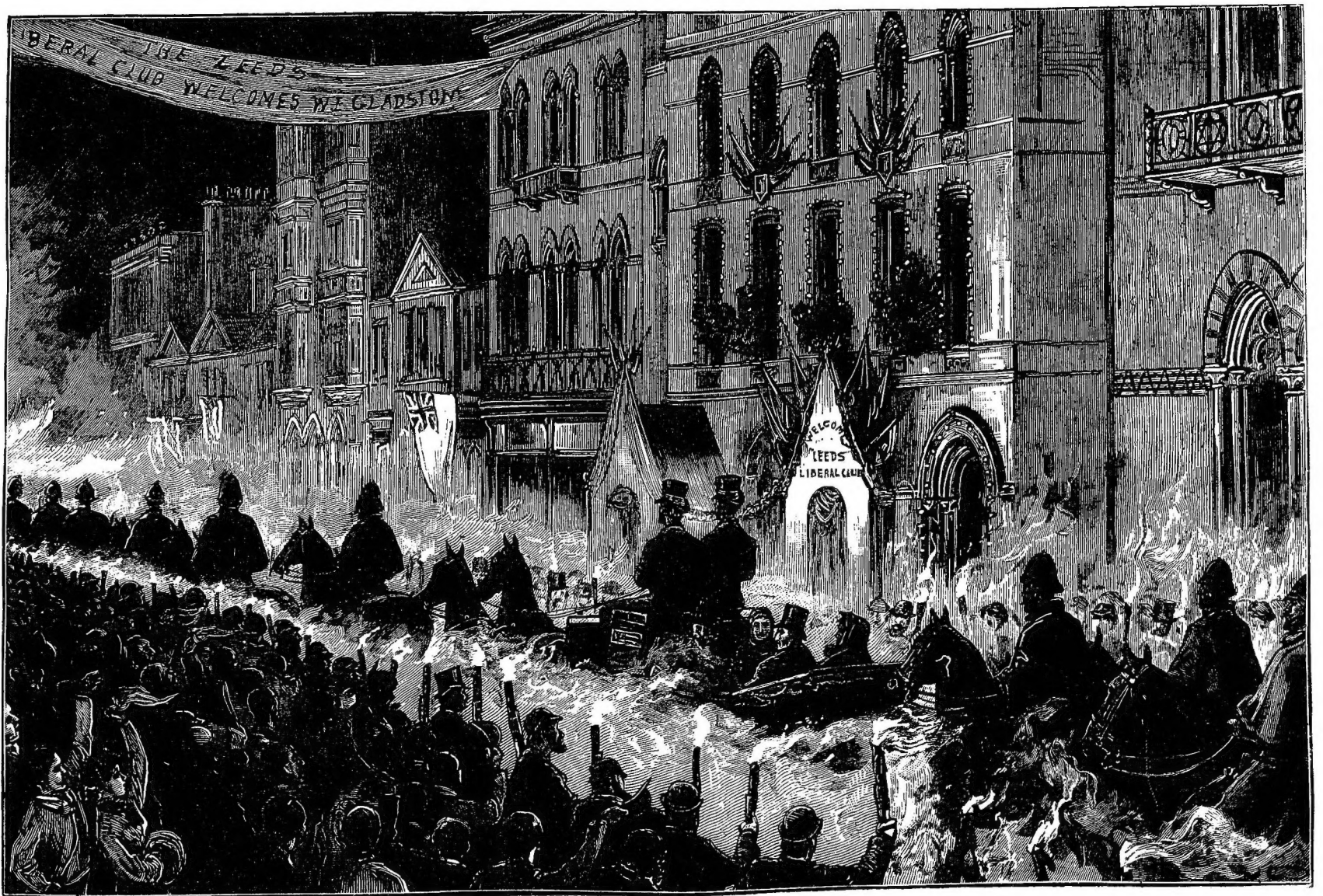
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MR. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS—THE TORCHLIGHT RECEPTION

Topics of the Week

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.—Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds on Ireland, though loudly cheered, as such orations are, at the time of its delivery, makes but a poor show when deliberately examined. We will here touch only on three points referred to in the speech. Mr. Gladstone severely rebuked Mr. Parnell and the majority of his fellow-workers for their factious attempts to thwart the operations of the Land Act, and for their advocacy of schemes of public plunder. He had better have stopped there. Mr. Parnell is accustomed to abuse, and does not mind it a bit. But very unwisely the Premier proceeded by way of contrast to bestow some clumsy and rather insincere flattery upon the late Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and the living Messrs. Shaw and Dillon. For this he has "caught it hot" from the Land Leaguers. Referring to the enmity with which the party to which Mr. Gladstone belonged pursued O'Connell while alive, Mr. Parnell presumes that no Irishman becomes a favourite of the Premier until he is dead and buried. As for Mr. Gladstone's model patriot, Mr. Shaw, it seems that he said he never saw a process-server without wishing to take the linch-pin out of his cart, a downright incitement, observes the virtuous Parnell, to physical force. Then Mr. Dillon, late of Kilmainham Gaol, contemptuously flings Mr. Gladstone's unctuous compliments back in his face. So far from being friendly to the Land Act, as alleged, he, Dillon, is its determined foe. Next, let us note Mr. Gladstone's complaint that the Government in their efforts to preserve order are not supported by the respectable classes in Ireland. He speaks of "the traditional sluggishness and incapability of the wealthier portion of society in Ireland to do anything whatever for themselves." This statement is amazing for what, in a person of inferior position, would be called its impudence, if it be remembered that the Government has systematically snubbed all attempts on the part of the law-abiding Irish to protect themselves, and has meanwhile ignominiously failed in its own feeble and half-hearted efforts to prevent the terrorism which reigns over half the island. But, as Lords Salisbury and Ardilaun have on this subject given the Government a severe and well-deserved castigation, we will turn to the third and final point in the Leeds speech. If, in spite of the Land Act, says Mr. Gladstone, "there is still to be fought in Ireland the final conflict between law and sheer lawlessness, *the resources of civilisation are not yet exhausted.*" What is the meaning of this mysterious sentence which we have italicised? Lord Salisbury jeeringly thinks it means a new Land Bill, a new Chief Secretary, or a new sermon from the Premier. Mr. Parnell thinks it means buckshot. If "buckshot" may be generically interpreted as a sterner front to disloyalty than the Government has yet shown, perhaps Mr. Parnell is right. At all events, his own arrest implies a step in that direction. Hitherto the Irish Executive has locked up obscurities, and left celebrities at large. A bolder policy may even yet reinstate the reign of law.

M. GAMBETTA AND PRINCE BISMARCK.—Much excitement has been occasioned on the Continent by the rumour that M. Gambetta has visited Prince Bismarck. The report may have arisen simply from the fact that for some weeks M. Gambetta mysteriously disappeared, but, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, an interview between the two statesmen was really thought of three years ago, and it is probable enough that it may at last have taken place. M. Gambetta will soon be at the head of the French Government, and nothing could be more natural than that he should wish to inform himself accurately as to the intentions of the man on whom, more than on any other, the maintenance of peace depends. On the other hand, we may readily suppose that Prince Bismarck would be pleased to come into direct contact with one whose action may vitally affect the destinies of Germany. Some time ago the mere report of such an interview would have caused general uneasiness; all Europe would have suspected that a scheme was being formed for the reconciliation of Germany and France at the expense of their neighbours. Even if it were certain that M. Gambetta and Prince Bismarck had met, nobody would be of this opinion now. Prince Bismarck has too much to think of at home to plunge into unnecessary foreign complications, and with serious troubles before him in North Africa M. Gambetta would hardly care to stir up greater difficulties in other parts of the world. Although he is about to become Prime Minister, his position is less secure than it seemed to be earlier in the present year; and both he and Prince Bismarck are aware that France might refuse to sanction a policy of adventure. If, therefore, M. Gambetta has been in Varzin, there is not much reason to fear that the incident will be followed by any very startling consequences.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FAIR TRADE.—Mr. Gladstone is a master of the art of marshalling figures, so as to make them eloquent and persuasive. Otherwise, there is no novelty in the comparison of the ante-Free Trade era with the post-Free Trade era. It is one of those topics on which Mr. Bright, prone, like other old men, to magnify the exploits of his youth, is never weary of dilating. But, indeed, no sensible person denies that England has been

more prosperous during the forty years succeeding 1840, than during the forty years preceding 1840. When, however, we come to investigate the cause of this prosperity opinions may be found to differ. Mr. Bright, speaking in the name of Free Trade, says boastfully, like Coriolanus, "Alone I did it!" Is this true? Ought we to forget that railways and steamboats and all the other wonderful mechanical inventions of the last hundred years did not get into full play till after 1840? Ought we to forget the unprecedented discoveries of gold and silver in California and Australia? Free Trade, or, as it should more rightly be called, the free opening of our ports to foreigners, was an important factor in the subsequent prosperity, but it was not everything. At that time, moreover, this so-called Free Trade suited us exactly. We wanted more food than we could raise ourselves, and we paid for that food by selling our goods to countries whose manufacturing enterprise was in its infancy. Then Mr. Cobden confidently believed that other nations would follow our example in opening their ports, and that Free Trade (in the true sense of the word) would universally prevail. This forecast has been falsified. Free Trade may have benefited England, but foreigners regard our case as exceptional, they do not believe it would benefit themselves. Possibly, they may grow wiser by experience, but at present there seems little likelihood of Free Trade saying, like the Lady Jane in *Patience*, "There will be too much of me in the coming by and by." On the contrary, it is quite on the cards, ten years hence, when farm-labourers will be an electoral power, that, unless other countries adopt Free Trade, we shall resume a modified Protection. No doubt, it will be very wrong, it will be a step backwards, it will be contrary to the sacred canons of Political Economy. But Democracy cares for none of these niceties. If she thinks a shoe pinches her she will kick that shoe off, although eloquent statesmen may prove that she never walked properly till the said shoe was placed on her foot.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.—Lord Salisbury predicted at Newcastle that the Government would not have courage to resist the new demands of the Transvaal. Mr. Gladstone has so remarkable a faculty for making concessions that this opinion is natural enough, but, if we may judge from the tone of his remarks on the subject at Leeds, he is likely for once to disappoint the expectations of his opponents. There may, indeed, be some points which it would be possible to yield without humiliation. The country will not trouble itself much about fine distinctions between "controlling" and "conducting" the foreign policy of the Transvaal; and it might be a little ridiculous to make a formidable difficulty of the debt which the Boers object to liquidate. But about the "native question" all parties in England appear to be agreed. The Volksraad is indignant that anybody should accuse the Boers of dealing with the natives unfairly. Never, we are told, were black men treated with more consideration than they receive in the Transvaal; and as for slavery, whether open or disguised, we are assured that it has, and can have, no existence in that free land. Well, if this be so, Englishmen must be well pleased to hear it; but why should the Boers be so angry with us because we wish to have the matter put beyond the possibility of doubt? We hurt their sensitive feelings, it seems; but it is better, perhaps, to run even this dreadful risk than to leave it uncertain whether the native population is or is not to be exposed to abominable tyranny. We cannot believe that in regard to a controversy of this kind Mr. Gladstone will show the slightest inclination to give way. Even Mr. Bright may be expected to remain firm when the question in dispute is one that interests the philanthropist quite as much as the politician.

POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A well-informed Continental has perhaps on the whole less difficulty than an equally well-informed Englishman in understanding the working of political institutions in the United States. It is especially difficult for us to realise that persons, for the most part bearing familiar English names, are in some of their ways so foreign to ourselves. For example, we are apt to imagine that the functions of the American President correspond to those of an English Prime Minister, and then we are puzzled to understand why the succession of the Vice-President to the Presidency should cause a disruption of the Cabinet. Of course the fact is that, owing to the method of election in America, the President and Vice-President need not necessarily be so accordant in their views as it may be presumed Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington are. Still, it does puzzle an Englishman to note that, although Mr. Garfield's death was universally lamented, the men whom he selected to carry out his views are now quitting office. The truth appears to be that in the United States, in spite of all the talk about the sovereignty of the people, the people have not much real, though a great deal of nominal power. The real power rests with organisations which the individual units who form the nation choose, but whom, when once chosen, they cannot control. Take the case of President Garfield. He became enormously popular after he received his death wound, and he was fairly popular when he was selected as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. But before the Chicago Convention he was, to the mass of the American people, an unknown man; and it was this very obscurity which was his recommendation in the eyes of the Republican managers. Mutual jealousies marred the prospects of more prominent politicians, and so it was decided that this "dark horse" had the best chance of

winning the blue ribbon of the White House. Extremes meet, and, in spite of all the braggadocio about unlimited freedom of choice, the American plan of selecting their political chiefs seems very like that by which the Cardinals choose a Pope. But there is this difference. The Cardinals, just because they are *not* popularly elected, have a keener sense of their responsibility to the whole body of Roman Catholics throughout the world, than the American delegates have towards the people whose votes clothed them with power. The conclusion appears to be that universal suffrage is a cunning device for rendering the will of each individual practically powerless. Fortune, hitherto, has favoured the Americans, who, under this objectionable system, have obtained, as it were by a "fluke," two such chiefs as Lincoln and Garfield.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.—When we remember that Baron Haymerle was the foremost statesman of a great Empire, it is at first sight surprising that this sudden death has caused so little "sensation" throughout Europe. The fact, however, is easily intelligible. He was not a man of commanding abilities, and it is well understood that, whoever may be his successor, there will be no departure from the main lines of his policy. The leading object of Baron Haymerle during his brief tenure of office was to strengthen the alliance between Germany and Austria, and all the world knows that this must be the leading object of any statesman who, in the present condition of Europe, hopes to retain power in Vienna. International relations were never, perhaps, more confused than they have been of late years; but, whatever may be said of other States, at least the Central European Powers seem to understand each other thoroughly. Their alliance is stable simply because it rests, not on the whim of Sovereigns, but on solid interests. The German and Russian Emperors may ostentatiously compliment each other, but the German people know that they cannot permanently trust Russia; and they are equally certain that France would not miss a good opportunity for the recovery of her lost provinces. Germany, therefore, needs the friendship of Austria, and spares no effort to maintain it. On the other hand, Austria, with a large Slavonic population in more or less sympathy with Russia, and with a vast and undefined "mission" in South-Eastern Europe, cannot hope to hold her ground unaided; and the help she requires she naturally seeks from the Power to which she is able to make the largest return. Such an alliance as this is formed rather by events than by the sagacity of statesmen, and probably it would not be much affected by the death of far greater men than Baron Haymerle.

KING ALFONSO'S GARTER.—These fine old mediæval ceremonies, modern survivals of a period when people knew how to be picturesque, if less comfortable than we are, have not lost all their ancient meaning. To the prosaic mind it may seem rather absurd to send a nobleman with a posse of attendants all the way from London to Madrid just for the purpose of dressing up a young man in a plumed hat and various other articles of ornamental attire. Cynicism may say, "Why not send them in a box by Parcels Express, and let the young man put them on himself?" The best reply we can make to this is that modern life retains little of its old-world picturesqueness, so please, Mr. Cynic, let us preserve this innocent little relic of mediævalism. Besides, the bestowal of this bit of blue ribbon in this highly formal and ceremonious fashion implies that it is a symbol of something greater. It means that England through her chief sends a hearty greeting to Spain through *her* chief. It is no small thing that Spain has at last got a Government with which she appears to be fairly contented. Isabella did not suit her, a foreign king did not suit her, a Republic did not suit her. But Alfonso seems to suit her very nicely, and he deserves much personal credit for his popularity. He was a mere boy when he began to reign, and he has undergone bitter trials. He has lost a beloved young wife, and, like most modern crowned heads, he has been the target of an assassin. He fully merits the Garter. Let us hope that Spain will not kick because she is waxing fat. We remember that some fourteen years ago, when she had a transient epoch of prosperity, she must needs pick a quarrel with Morocco. Our present advice to her is to avoid all warlike enterprises, to revise her Customs tariff, to develop her mines and her vines, and to save up money so as to pay off that unlucky Spanish Bondholder who has been hoping against hope these ever so many years.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN EGYPT.—The Sultan has not profited much by his intervention in the affairs of Egypt. His representatives have been plainly told by the Khedive that he does not recognise their right to make Egyptian difficulties a subject of formal inquiry, and the chances seem to be that they will return to Constantinople with the conviction that the Porte cannot under any circumstances hope to revive its authority on the banks of the Nile. The destinies of Egypt are now in other hands, and, whatever may happen in the immediate future, we cannot doubt that in the end the change will be for the benefit both of the Egyptian people and of the world. The resolution of the English and French Governments to send men-of-war to Alexandria plainly implies that, in the opinion of those who are most competent to form an opinion, there is cause to fear the outbreak of fresh difficulties; but as long as England and France are united, it is hard to believe that the problem will be an insoluble one. The mutinous colonels,

whether secretly encouraged by the Turks or not, must know that their only chance of success lies in the possibility of a misunderstanding between the Western Powers. No cautious observer would venture to predict that these Powers will always be agreed as to the proper policy to be pursued in Egypt; for each has claims which, in a time of disturbance and excitement, the other might be disposed to resent. In the mean time, however, the only claims put forward are those which both Powers recognise; and it will be strange if, acting in harmony, and unhampered by other European Governments, they are unable to prevent a few reckless soldiers from doing serious mischief.



SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,
THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

FRESH PROGRAMME.
Introduced for the first time on the occasion of the re-inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Monday, September 19th, will be repeated
Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 and 8.
See *The Times*, *Daily News*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Morning Post*, and *Morning Advertiser* of
Tuesday, September 20th, on the Moore and Burgess' Minstrels.
Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, St. George's Hall, Langham
Place, CHERRY TREE FARM, YE FANCIE FAIRE, 1881 (last representation,
and ALL AT SEA, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at eight. Thursday
and Saturday at three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Novelties in preparation.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of
Divine dignity,"—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST
LEAVING THE PRATORUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and
all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily
10 to 6. One Shilling.

HARWICH ROUTE to the CONTINENT.—The pleasantest
and cheapest route to BELGIUM (the Ardennes), Switzerland, Holland (Dead
Cities of the Zuyder Zee), Germany, the Rhine, &c., &c.—Through Tickets and Tours
to all parts of the Continent.—Passengers from the North Midland Counties can book
at the same fares from Peterborough and Cambridge as from London, thus saving the
fares between those stations and London. 24 hours' notice must be given to the Great
Eastern Stationmasters at Peterborough, Cambridge, or any country station, of the
tickets required, or they can be sent by post in exchange for Post Office Order, addressed
to the Continental Manager, Liverpool Street Station. Read "The Great Eastern
Illustrated Tourist Guide to the Continent," by Percy Lindley, Esq., at all Bookstalls,
post free 8d.—Time books and any information can be obtained free of the West End
Bookings Office, 44, Regent Street, or of the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool
Street Station, London, E.C.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool Street
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days.
Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at Cheap Rates.
Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton,
Every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge.
Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday,
From Victoria at 1.45 a.m., and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m.
Pullman Drawing Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton
Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations
On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.
A Special Train for Horses, Carriages, and Servants,
From Victoria to Brighton, at 11.55 a.m. every Weekday.

GRAND AQUARIUM AND PAVILION.

Military and other Concerts every Saturday Afternoon.
For which the above Saturday Cheap Tickets are available.

NEW ROUTE TO WEST BRIGHTON.

By the Direct Line Preston Park to Cliff-on-Sea.
A Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train
Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.

VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN.
Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.
From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.
Fares—Single, 7s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s.
Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—
Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of
interest.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria
and London Bridge as above.
DUNKERQUE, BRUXELLES, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from
Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's
West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel
Buildings, Trafalgar Square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. F. KNIGHT, General Manager.

ART AND RELIGION.—There has, perhaps, been more talk on
a variety of subjects in a variety of places during the past fortnight
than is—bearing in mind Carlyle's dictum about the golden gospel
of silence—quite pleasant to think of. Indeed, there is strong
ground for fearing that in the overwhelming flood of words, sensible
or silly, with which the world has been deluged, some matters of no
small significance will escape the attention which they should
and might receive. Such, for instance, is an interesting dis-
cussion which took place at the Church Congress the other day, and
which, scantily reported in some and unnoticed by most of the chief
newspapers of the country, would probably have been ignored
altogether but for the fact that an M.P. and proprietor of a cele-
brated journal had taken part in it. The subject was the influence
of Art upon religious life and thought, involving a consideration of
Architecture, Sculpture, and Music. The most important and
practical contribution was an exhaustive and sensible paper on
ecclesiastical architecture, by Mr. G. F. Bodley, which should be
thoroughly studied by all who have to do with the erection of new
churches, whether as architects or otherwise. It contains many
highly useful suggestions that might be adopted with advantage, and
that, indeed, we can scarcely afford to neglect in these times. The
debate travelled over wide ground, and dealt with many points of
interest; but in a brief note like this we can only indicate what appears
to us worthy of record. The really significant thing is that Art should
find a place in the deliberations of the Church Congress at all. We say
significant, because the incident marks in a peculiarly pointed manner
the advance of public opinion on a subject which in Protestant England
bristles with difficulties, and offers splendid opportunities for the
unearthing of fiery prejudice and traditional superstition. The
truth is, the age of last-century whitewash is passing—nay,
has all but passed—away, and we are developing a more
rational and refined frame of mind. People are beginning
to see that there is really no reason on earth why God's house should
not be grand, dignified, and beautiful; why it should not be made
to suggest, in its form and furniture, something of that ideal per-
fection which is the very essence of the Christian religion. Even the
most ascetic of our denominations are slowly perceiving this, and
there are signs that the hitherto ostentatious ugliness of Noncon-
formist places of worship is giving place to better notions and better
practice in their new buildings. The movement, we think, is in the
right direction. Many people, however, are doubtless asking them-
selves, Where will it end? Will it be carried too far, so that
Art should cease to be simply a means to true Christian worship—
should, in short, come to be merely an end in itself, and stripped
of its proper significance? The question is not easy to answer,
especially when we remember that, in spite of scientism, atheism,
and some other strong features of the day, superstition is by no
means dead and buried. The whole matter is highly important
—far more so, indeed, than those blunders and bickerings of
recalcitrant vicars which at present attract so much notice, and
generate so much waste of temper, time, and money.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT, entitled "STUDY OF A HEAD," from a
Drawing by H.K.H. the Crown Princess of Germany and
Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Exhibited
in the Institute of Painters in Water-Colour.—The Half-
Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper,
must be placed for binding between pages 396 and 405.



THE AUSTRIAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES

THE Austrian Military Manœuvres, which took place during the
middle of last month, were held in the valley of the River Sajo,
near Miskolcz, the chief town of the Borsod District, Hungary. As
usual the troops manœuvring were divided into two armies, an
invading and a defending force, respectively under the command
of General Appel and of General Edelsheim-Gyulai. The Emperor,
the Archduke Albrecht, and the foreign officers made Miskolcz
their head-quarters, travelling every day by rail to the scene of
action. The invading, or Northern Army, was divided into two
columns, and was supposed to be opposing the passage of the
Sajo by the defending or Southern Army. On the 13th ult.,
General Edelsheim-Gyulai concentrated a large body of troops at
Sajo Petri, near a bridge, as though about to pass the river there,
but in reality he determined to make the definitive attempt lower
down by means of a pontoon bridge. There accordingly the
Emperor and his suite and the foreign officers took up their station.
The stratagem was eminently successful, the bridge was thrown
across in an hour, and the Emperor, jumping into one of the
pontoons, was ferried across. The enemy, however, soon found out
their mistake, and threw forward troops to prevent any further
advance, and a sharp action ensued, terminating in the success of
the Southern Army, the invaders being defeated and compelled
to retire. The manœuvres were continued for several days, the
result being the complete triumph of General Edelsheim-Gyulai and
his defending force, who at the close were warmly complimented by
the Archduke Albrecht on their skill and efficiency.

MR. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS

THE Premier, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, travelled
from Harwarden on Thursday last week, and on the same evening
arrived at Spring Bank, Headingley, near Leeds, the residence of
Mr. Kitson, the Chairman of the Liberal Four Hundred. Next day
(Friday) he drove through streets gay with flags and other decora-
tions, and crowded with enthusiastic admirers, to the Town Hall,
where a non-political welcome from the Corporation and no fewer
than eighty-eight addresses from Liberal Associations were presented
to him, some of them forming richly-bound books, others were rolls
tied up with ribbon or enclosed in handsome cases. In replying to
these he spoke for an hour and a half on the subject of Land Laws
and Free Trade, emphatically repudiating any intention of applying
the Irish Land Act to England or Scotland, though he said that
effectual measures should be taken to secure to the tenant the whole
of his interest in his improvements. In the evening he was to have
been entertained at a banquet in the Great Cloth Yard, which had
been temporarily roofed in for the purpose, but the 1,500 guests
were somewhat disappointed that owing to his morning's work he
was unable to sit down with them. He came in, however, with the
dessert, and though rather hoarse spoke again for an hour and a
quarter on the subject of Ireland. He expressed his agreement with
Lord Derby, "now one of the brightest ornaments of the Liberal
party," that the passing of the Land Act imposes on the Govern-
ment new and special obligations with regard to the enforcement of
the law and the public peace; and after alluding to Mr. Dillon as
"an opponent he was glad to honour" (a compliment which that
gentleman has indignantly refused to accept), he went on to
denounce that gospel of public plunder which has Mr. Parnell for
its leading exponent. On this he dwelt at some length, likening
Mr. Parnell to Moses, with this difference, that he stood between
the living and the dead, not to arrest but to spread the plague.
Finally he declared that he had not lost confidence in the Irish
people, though the trial of their virtue had been severe; but added
that if the law, purged from any taint of injustice, was still to be
refused, it would be found that "the resources of civilisation were not
exhausted," no fear of force, or of ruin though force, should, so far
as the Government were concerned, hinder the Irish people from
having the full and free benefit of the Act.

The torchlight display which followed the banquet was somewhat
marred by a drizzling rain, but this did not damp the ardour of
the Premier's admirers, who crowded the streets during the whole
evening. The three thousand torch bearers were drawn up on each
side of the whole route to Spring Bank, and as Mr. Gladstone's
carriage, preceded by a few mounted policemen, passed along the
torch bearers formed up in the rear walking four abreast. On
Saturday Mr. Gladstone performed another hard day's work; first
attending a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the members of
which he addressed on the subject of Free Trade, assuring them
that the Commercial Treaty with France should not be one of
retrogression, small or great. He then lunched with the Liberals,
and again spoke for twenty minutes on local party organisation,
making a passing reference to the early time when he should cease
to be able to fulfil the duties of the office he now held, and referring
to Lords Granville and Hartington as men to whom those duties
might safely be transferred. After this he delivered a third speech
to a mass meeting of 25,000 people. Dealing mainly with foreign
affairs, he declared with reference to Egypt that the Government
intended to continue to work in concert with France. He defended
the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, and the Convention
with the Transvaal Boers, which might need some minor altera-
tions, the desire of the Government being to do justice to the
Dutch and native races, and to maintain the dignity of the British
Empire, which, however, it would never seek to extend by violently
wresting and fraudulently obtaining the territories of other peoples.
It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Gladstone's reception
throughout the whole of the two days' campaign was most
enthusiastic. The people cheered every point in his speeches, and
in the intervals, both within doors and without, every possible
demonstration of welcome and approval was indulged in.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN KENT

THE journey made on Wednesday by the Prince of Wales to the
South East Coast was connected with two works of great public
usefulness—the opening of the Sea-Wall and Parade which has just
been completed between Hythe and Sandgate, and the laying of
the first concrete block of the Harbour Extension works at Folke-
stone, which is to make steamship service to Boulogne entirely
independent of the tides. The little town of Hythe, which boasts
one of the finest old churches in Kent, a Corporation older than
that of London, which shows the curious visitor the exact spot
where Julius Cæsar landed, which was once a Cinque Port,
supplying several ships of war for the King's use, long
remained one of the quietest, prettiest, least known, except to
smugglers, of all our towns which send a Member to Parliament.

When Napoleon meditated an invasion of England a military
canal was constructed from Sandgate to Winchelsea, which, with
banks now edged in places by fine trees, adds much to the pic-
turesqueness of the country—more than can be said of the row of
Martello towers put up at the same time along the coast. During
the Crimean War the wide extent of shingle, ending Romney Marsh
eastwards, afforded convenient ranges, and caused Hythe to be
selected for the establishment of the School of Musketry.

In time the South-Eastern Railway carried its line to Sandgate, with
a station on the hill above Hythe, and the quiet repose of the old town
was at an end: some new houses in fact and vast schemes in pro-
spect change the air of the place, and plans are to be seen showing
the hills and fields from Hythe to Shorncliffe and Sandgate covered
with the roads and houses of the Seabrook Estate. As a first step
towards the realisation of the grand prospect the shore has been
embanked from Hythe to Sandgate, protecting the low-lying fields
from a repetition of the flood, said to be the highest known for three
centuries, occasioned by the great storm of the 1st January, 1876,
when the Pier at Dover was half destroyed, and enormous damage
done all along the South Coast.

The Prince of Wales travelled by special train to Hythe, in
company with the Duke of Edinburgh, and was met by Earl
Sydney (the Lord Lieutenant of the County), the Mayors and
Corporations of Hythe and Folkestone, the Local Board of
Sandgate, the officials of the South-Eastern Railway Company,
and the directors of the Seabrook Estate Company. The three
towns made holiday, and crowds of visitors came from far and
near to witness the ceremony. The entire line of route from Hythe
to Folkestone, five miles in extent, was lined with a double row of
flags, whilst triumphal arches were erected, and guards of honour
posted at the most interesting points. The Royal procession passed
along amid the cheers of the spectators, whilst two of the South
Eastern Company Channel Steamers, the *Alexandra*, and the
Albert Edward, laden with passengers and belecked with bunting
from stem to stern, kept pace with the progress on land. The
only drawback to the proceedings was the weather, which had been
very threatening all day, and broke into a heavy downpour of rain
before the procession reached Folkestone. The harbour works at
Folkestone, of which the Prince laid the first block, will comprise
two curved breakwaters, one 800 and the other 2,000 feet in length,
enclosing about 100 acres of water, with a depth of 27 feet at
low tide.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT NEWCASTLE

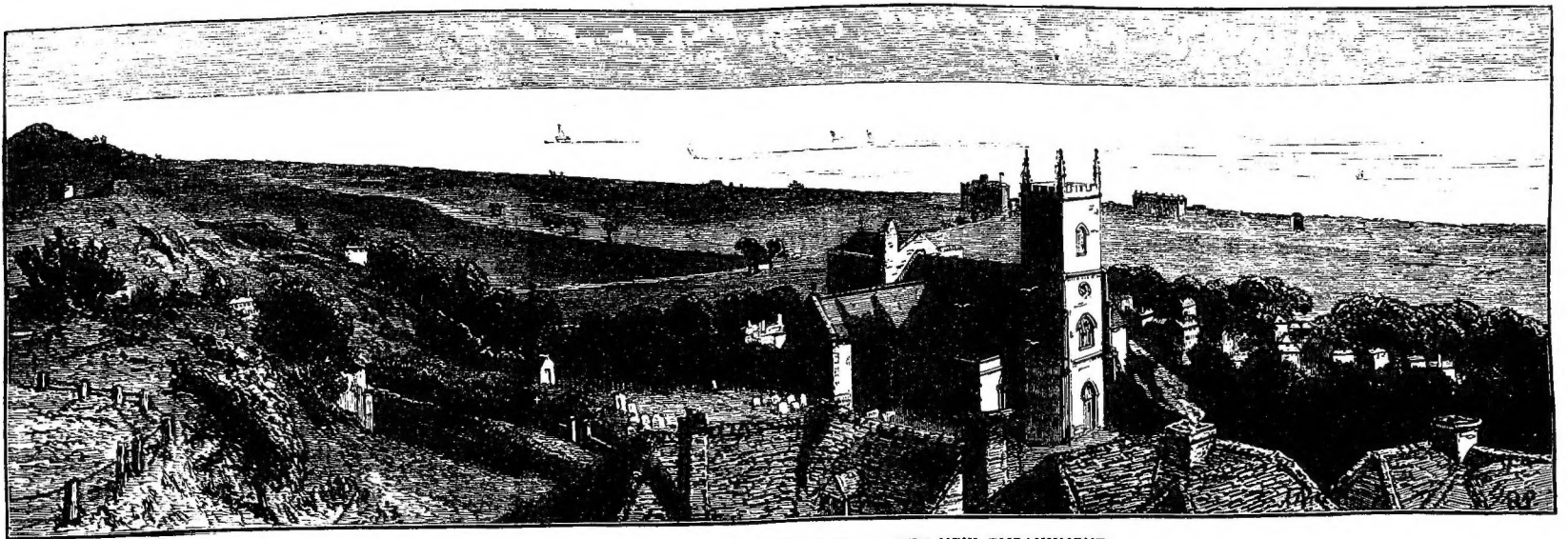
THE opening service in connexion with the Church Congress
took place in St. Nicholas Church, where the Bishop of Manchester
preached to a large congregation, lay and clerical; the Mayor and
Corporation, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham, Man-
chester, Denbigh, Carlisle, and Liverpool, and many other ecclesiastical
dignitaries having joined in the procession from the Town Hall. The
Bishops were seated within the chancel rails, as shown in our engrav-
ing. The proceedings in the Sections on the first two days were
noticed in our last issue. On the Thursday the subjects discussed were
"Ecclesiastical Courts," "The Principles of the English Reforma-
tion," "The Influence of Art on Religious Life and Thought,"
"The Temperance Work of the Church," "Sunday Observance,"
and "The First Decade of the Elementary Education Act;"
whilst on the Friday the subjects were "Helps and Hindrances to
Spiritual Life," "The Church's Care of the Young," and "The
Revised Version of the New Testament." On Saturday the final
meeting and *conversazione* was held, and there was a full choral
service in Durham Cathedral, at which many members of the
Congress were present. During the week several meetings of
working men were held not only in Newcastle but at North Shields,
South Shields, Jarrow, and Sunderland, all of which were well
attended, the speakers being listened to with evident appreciation.
The debates in the Congress itself were remarkable for the self-
control and kindness of spirit displayed by the various speakers,
even when the topics were such burning questions as "The Limits
of Ritual," "The Constitution of Ecclesiastical Courts," "The
Spread of Infidelity," and "Spiritualism." The imprisonment of
Mr. Green figured often and prominently in speeches and papers,
but no one seemed able to suggest a way out of the difficulty.—Our
engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Robert Jobling.

OUR OBITUARY RECORD

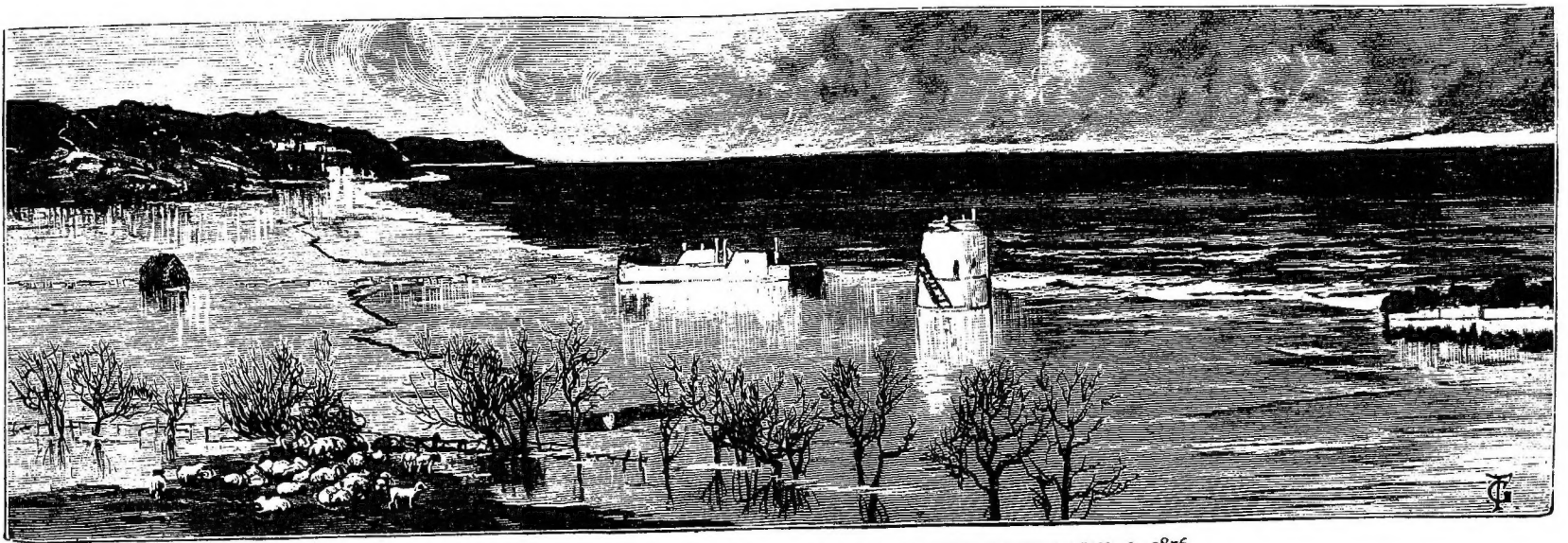
MR. JOHN WINTER JONES, F.S.A., the son of Mr. John Jones,
for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle and European Magazine*,
was born in 1804. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and
studied for a time for the Chancery Bar. He was appointed an
Assistant in the British Museum in 1837, was made Assistant-
Keeper of Printed Books in 1850, and Keeper of the department in
1856. On the retirement of Mr. Panizzi in 1866, Mr. Jones was
appointed to the office of Principal Librarian. In spite of its many
faults, there is no such grand bibliography in existence as the great
manuscript catalogue of printed books, and its revision was mainly
performed by Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones edited and translated three
volumes of voyages and travels for the Hakluyt Society, and con-
tributed notices to biographical dictionaries, the *Quarterly*, and
other reviews. He died very suddenly on the morning of the 7th
ult., at his residence at Henley-on-Thames.—Our portrait is from a
photograph by Marsh Brothers, Henley-on-Thames.

COLONEL SIR HENRY ATWELL LAKE, K.C.B., died on August
17th, at Brighton, aged 73. He was the third son of Sir James
Samuel William Lake, fourth baronet, by Maria, daughter of Mr.
Samuel Turner, and was educated at Harrow School. On leaving
Harrow he entered the military service of the Hon. East India
Company, and obtained his first commission in the Royal (Madras)
Engineers, in December, 1826. He served in India, and was com-
manding engineer at the memorable siege of Kars, where he highly
distinguished himself in 1855, and surrendered himself a prisoner,
together with General Sir William Fenwick Williams, the Queen's
Commissioner with the Turkish army, when the garrison was forced
to capitulate to the Russian forces under General Mouraviev, 28th
November, 1855. For his services on that occasion he was made a
Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1856, was transferred to the
army as Lieutenant-Colonel unattached, was made an officer of the
Legion of Honour, and received the Second Class of the Medjidie.
For some time he was Colonel of the 93rd Foot, but retired from
the army. He was Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan
Police from 1858 to 1877, and in 1875 was nominated a Knight
Commander of the Bath for his civil services. In addition to his
"Kars and Our Captivity in Russia," he was the author of a pro-
fessional work entitled "The Defence of Kars." The late Sir
Henry was twice married—first to Anne, youngest daughter of the
Rev. Peregrine Curteis, of the Longhills, Lincoln, who died in
1847; and, secondly, in February, 1848, to Anne Augusta, daughter
of the late Sir W. Curtis, Bart., and leaves issue by both marriages.
—Our portrait is from a photograph by Chancellor and Son, 55,
Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

DR. ARCHIBALD BILLING, F.R.S., was born in Ireland in 1791.
He studied first at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards at Oxford,
where he took his degree. He was the first to deliver clinical
lectures in London. He began these lectures at the London Hospital
in 1822, in which year he was appointed physician to the Hospital,
and continued there till 1836, when he was nominated a member of
the Senate, and Examiner in Medicine in the University of London.
As a lecturer he was fluent, logical, and entertaining, and was
literally worshipped by his students. During the last few years he
lived in quiet retirement at his house in Park Lane, London. He
died on the 2nd ult., aged 90. Besides writing several professional

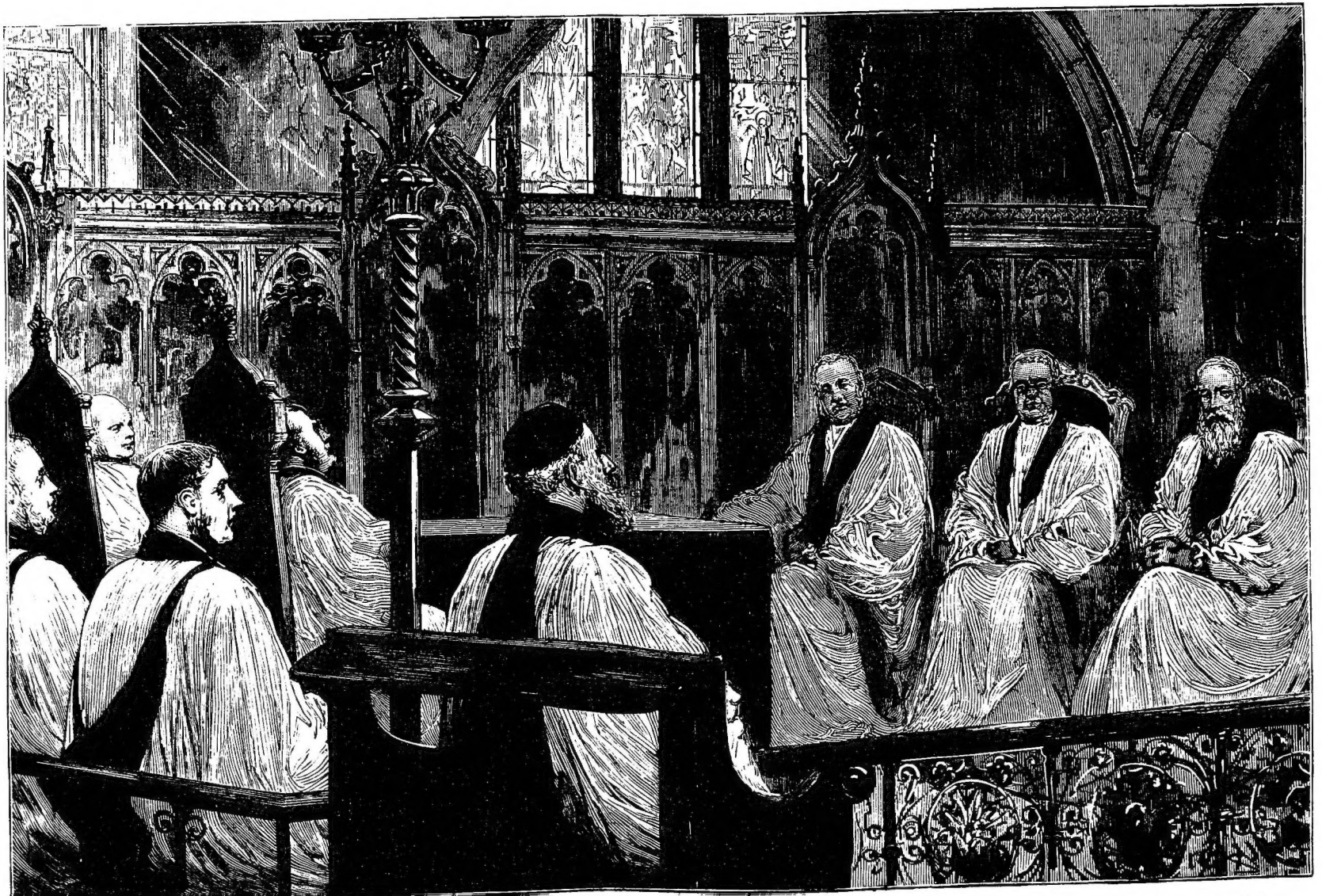


HYTHE CHURCH AND THE LAND NOW PROTECTED BY THE NEW EMBANKMENT



BETWEEN HYTHE AND SANDGATE, UNEMBANKED, AFTER THE GREAT STORM OF JAN. 1, 1876

OPENING OF THE NEW SEA WALL BETWEEN HYTHE AND SANDGATE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES



THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT NEWCASTLE — THE BISHOPS AT THE OPENING SERVICE IN ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH



COL. SIR HENRY ATWELL LAKE, K.C.B.
Died August 17, aged 73



DR. ARCHIBALD BILLING, F.R.S.
Died Sept. 2, aged 90



SEÑOR DON DOMINGO SANTA MARIA
The New President of the Republic of Chili

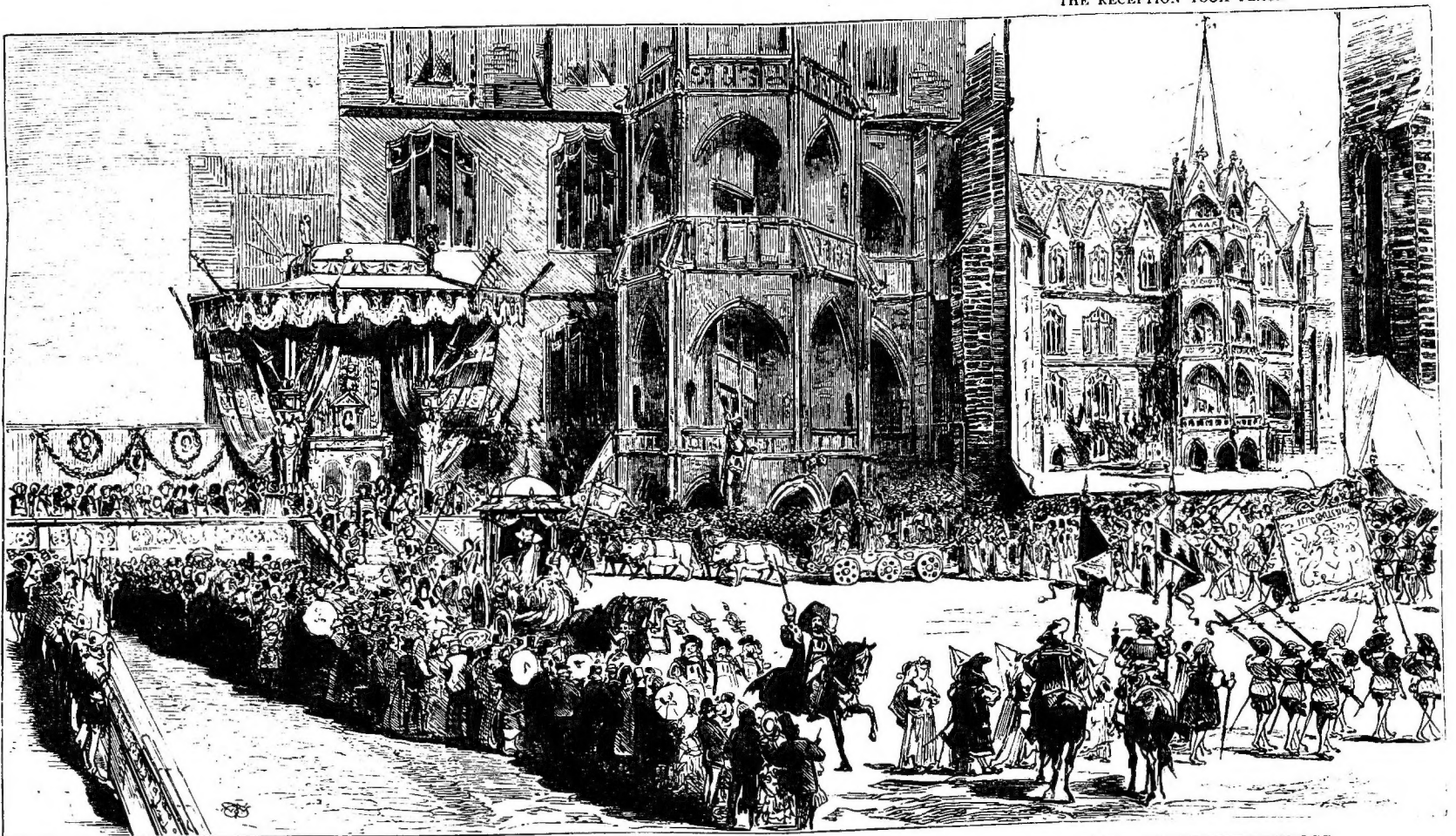


MR. JOHN WINTER JONES
Chief Librarian of the British Museum, Died Sept. 7, aged 77



THE VERY REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY
The New Dean of Westminster

COURTYARD OF THE ALBRECHTSCHLOSS, WHERE
THE RECEPTION TOOK PLACE



FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN ARTISTS' SOCIETY AT MEISSEN -- THE RECEPTION AT THE ALBRECHTSCHLOSS

treatises, among which may be mentioned his "Principles of Medicine" and "Sounds of the Heart." Dr. Billing was a lover of the fine arts, he was well known a few years ago for his musical taste and associations, and as being the favourite consultant with the operatic stars of the period. Moreover, he wrote a book, sterling in merit and fascinating in style, on "Gems and Coins." Both professionally and in private life, Dr. Billing was a great favourite, his candour, his amiability, and his modesty winning for him universal esteem. Mrs. Anderson, M.D., writes thus concerning him: "His character was almost unique in its sweetness and moral elevation, and remarkable absence of prejudice. He took up the cause of the admission of women to the examinations of the London University twenty years ago, along with Mr. Grote, and, though he was defeated, he lived to see in the same University a woman take the first place in the Honours' List in Anatomy during the past summer.—Our portrait is from a photograph by G. Jerrard, 107, Regent Street, W.

THE NEW CHILIAN PRESIDENT

SEÑOR DON DOMINGO SANTA MARIA, the new President of the Republic of Chili, who has just succeeded Don Anibal Pinto, and whose tenure of office began on the 18th ult., is a well-known statesman. Educated as a lawyer, he first figured among the politicians of his country in the year 1848, when scarcely twenty-three years of age.

His intelligence and remarkable gifts, both as a writer and orator, soon carried him to the foremost rank amongst the leaders of the Liberal party. In 1865 he negotiated the treaty which made Chili the ally of Peru in her war with Spain. Whilst Don Joaquin Perez was President of the Republic, Señor Santa Maria was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was subsequently named a member and Chief of the Court of Appeal.

On the outbreak of the war between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, Señor Santa Maria was appointed to the arduous post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, where his services have been so much appreciated that his grateful countrymen have now raised him to the highest office in the Republic.—Our portrait is from a photograph by E. Gerreard and Co., Santiago and Valparaiso.

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER

THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, Master of University College, Oxford, is a son of the late Rev. Charles Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury, Brecknockshire, and Incumbent of St. James's, Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1822, and was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold. He afterwards entered University College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree as a First-class in *Literis Humanioribus*; he proceeded M.A. in due course, and was for some time a Fellow of his College; he had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. of the University of St. Andrew's in 1873. He was ordained Deacon in 1858 by Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, and Priest in the same year by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. Previous to his Ordination he had held for about twelve years an Assistant-Mastership in Rugby School. Mr. Bradley was Head Master of Marlborough College from 1858 down to 1870, when he was appointed Master of University College, Oxford. He was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874, was Select Preacher at Oxford University in 1874-75, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1874 to 1876, when he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Mr. Bradley married, in 1849, Marian Jane, fifth daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, formerly Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, by whom he has a family.

A correspondent of the *Pail Mall Gazette* observes "that the success which Dr. Bradley has achieved as Master of University augurs well for his administration of his new duties. He has been all his life an active and industrious man both physically and mentally. As an undergraduate he used, it is said, to read nine hours and run nine miles daily. As Master of his College, he shows an industry unusual among heads of College houses. A very early riser, he often looks over and corrects scores of copies of Latin prose before breakfast; and few Heads of Colleges take so much personal interest in each and all of the undergraduates under their charge as Dr. Bradley has always done."—Our portrait is from a photograph by J. S. Green, Worcester.

FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN ARTISTS' SOCIETY

THE Society of German Artists celebrated the twenty-fifth birthday of their Association last month in Dresden, with great festivities. Delegates came from all parts of Germany, and the Dresdeners did their best to give them a warm greeting, the usual routine of banquets, receptions, and gala performances being varied by a night *fête* on the Elbe, and a historical procession at Meissen, where the King and Queen of Saxony received their artist visitors at the picturesque old Albrechtschloss. Not only the artists, but many of the Dresdeners themselves had adopted the costume of the Renaissance period, and the streets of Meissen were crowded with old-fashioned figures in velvet and gold, with swords and plumed hats. The artists were brought from Dresden in two gaily be-flagged steamers, and were met by the King and Queen at the landing-place, whence they formed a procession to the Market Place. Here they were welcomed by the Burgomaster and the Municipality in due fancy costumes, and were invited to adjourn to the Albrechtschloss, to drink the health of the Association. The scene at the entrance of the Castle was most picturesque. Headed by heralds, and men-at-arms bearing banners, amongst which the handsome standard of the Artists' Society was most conspicuous, the *cortège* formed an artistic medley of mediæval knights and their ladies, soldiers, huntsmen, and citizens with their families, a large car representing the Meissen Vintage, bringing up the rear. In the Court of the Castle itself, just behind the monument of Duke Albert, the builder of the Castle, a *dais* had been erected with a huge canopy of crimson and gold, supported by colossal gilded caryatides, and with rich curtains looped back on either side. On the throne beneath the canopy sat the director of the Dresden Museum and a lady, representing Duke Albert and his consort, while around them stood a crowd of courtiers and ladies, in accurate sixteenth-century costume. The King and Queen of Saxony watched the proceedings from a neighbouring pavilion, while the whole of the open space before the Castle was crowded with spectators.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GARFIELD AT CLEVELAND

OUR sketches, which are from photographs by Messrs. E. B. Nock and E. Sprague, of Cleveland, represent the reception of the remains of the late President Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, his former home, and where he himself had wished to be buried. The train conveying the coffin and the mourners from Washington arrived on the morning of Saturday, September 24th, and Mrs. Garfield at once alighted and drove off in a carriage. The coffin was then taken from the funeral car and borne on the shoulders of twelve artillery sergeants to the hearse, which was massively draped with mourning outside and with small American flags inside. The hearse was drawn by four black horses, clad in black broadcloth and silver fringe, and led by four negro grooms. A procession was then formed, consisting of the escorting soldiery, detachments of the Knights Templars, of which Society the late President was a member, the Cleveland City troops, and other organisations.

The most touching feature of the procession, however, was a small band of surviving veterans of General Garfield's old regiment,

the 42nd Ohio, bearing the tattered battle flag under which they had been so bravely led by General Garfield. The procession slowly wended its way through the streets, thickly draped in mourning, and densely thronged with a silent crowd, to Public Square, where a pavilion had been erected for the lying-in-state. This pavilion was an exceedingly handsome square structure, two of the four fronts being spanned by heavy Gothic arches, and the other approaches being gateways built with *bas-reliefs*, draped in white, with one large central arch and heavy posts on either side. Surmounting the whole were large golden eagles, and on the outside pillars were the names of the various States composing the Union. In the centre of the pavilion was the catafalque, surmounted by a huge canopy, gathered together in the centre by a golden ball. At each corner was a cannon, heavily draped in black, while large black flags and national colours, heavily draped in crape, were prominent features of the sombre decorations. At the south end a large platform had been erected on a level with the catafalque, on which during the funeral ceremonies sat the principal visitors, the clergy, and the singing societies. The catafalque was entered on two sides by an inclined platform covered with matting, and was sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of not less than thirty persons abreast.

The hearse having stopped at the entrance to the Pavilion, the coffin was transferred once more to the shoulders of the artillery sergeants and borne to the catafalque. The coffin was placed with the head towards the east. The verse,—

Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,
Now comes rest,

was inscribed on a scroll between two pillars, and above this was a portrait of the late President. On the head of the coffin was the wreath of flowers which had been sent on behalf of Queen Victoria by the British Minister, and at the foot were two fern crowns. Next day, Sunday, the coffin lay in state, and some 150,000 persons are estimated to have passed through the Pavilion, the Knights Templars and troops were on guard, and the scene is described as most impressive. The line of people waiting to enter stretched at times for nearly a mile, while the solemn procession continued throughout the night the square being illumined by calcium and electric lights. Next day the funeral took place, and amid most impressive ceremonies, and the body of the murdered President was laid in its last resting-place in Lake View Cemetery, a commanding spot, with a magnificent view, and overlooking General Garfield's

Company, the *City of Rome* was launched on the 14th June last, and having been duly fitted with her masts, boilers, and engines, made her trial trips last week, and has now taken up her berth in readiness to take her share of the work of transporting passengers and cargo across the Atlantic. The dimensions of the *City of Rome* are: length, 586 feet; extreme breadth, 52 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 37 feet; tonnage, 8,826 tons, and she possesses an indicated horse-power of 10,000. The dimensions of the *Great Eastern* are: length, 692 feet; breadth, 83 feet; depth of hold, 60 feet; but the build of the *City of Rome* is of a very different pattern to that of Brunel's leviathan—her length, as may be seen, being far greater in proportion to her depth and breadth. Thus her lines are far handsomer and less massive, suggesting an impression rather of buoyant grace than of vast magnitude. The hull has been constructed of the strongest material, and is supported and stiffened by transverse sections, being divided into a large number of separate compartments formed by watertight bulkheads, each extending to the main deck. There are two complete iron decks above, while the lower deck is complete for half the length, and has wide plating on each side for the remainder. The question of propelling the huge monster naturally gave rise to much thought and discussion, but it was finally decided to adhere to the old principle of a single screw of 24 feet diameter, driven by three sets of inverted "tandem" engines. The steam is generated in eight boilers, fired from each end, and the speed expected to be attained is eighteen knots an hour. There are three funnels in place of the ordinary pair, and four masts.

As may be imagined, the passenger arrangements are exceedingly spacious, and as sumptuous as the most Sybaritic of passengers could desire. There are two large smoking saloons, highly decorated and fitted up; in the deck-house there is a commodious saloon, furnished most elegantly, as a lounge for the ladies, in which they can while away the time without being compelled to go below in wet weather. The upper saloon or drawing-room is a handsome apartment in the form of a wide gallery, with lounges round the sides, and a large rectangular opening into the dining-room below. Here is placed a piano, while one end of the grand saloon is fitted with a fine organ. The saloons are lighted by the electric light—the Swan incandescent lamp being the form used, as most suited for domestic illumination. Altogether the Inman Company may be fully congratulated on having added to their fleet a magnificent vessel in the *City of Rome*, which was to start from Liverpool on her first voyage to New York on Thursday, under the command of Captain J. Kennedy.

Washington D.C.
August 11th 1881

Dear Mother

Don't be distressed
by conflicting reports about
my condition. It is true
I am still weak and
on my back, but I am
gaining every day, and
need only time and patience
to bring me through.
Give my love to all three.
relatives & friends &
especially to sis Mrs Abby
and Mary - Your loving
son - James A Garfield
Mrs Eliza Garfield
Hiram Ohio

early home and Hiram College. Annexed is a *fac simile* of the last letter written by the late President—in fact the only one penned by him after he was shot. It is copied from a lithograph, the property of Messrs. S. J. Roberts and Co., of Cleveland.

THE "CITY OF ROME"

THIS vessel is the latest addition to the Transatlantic fleet of the Inman Steamship Company, and is the largest steamer in the world except the *Great Eastern*. Built by the Barrow Shipbuilding

CROMER AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD
See page 397.

A VISIT TO NORFOLK ISLAND, II.

As in our former article we merely described how Bishop Selwyn came off in a boat to receive his visitors by the *Southern Cross*, whereof more anon, we will here make a few prefatory remarks concerning the Settlement.

Norfolk Island lies in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 29° 10' S., long. 167° 58' E. It is 1,000 miles E.N.E. of Sydney, and 400 miles from

the north end of New Zealand. Though a mere speck on the surface on the ocean, being only five miles long and two and a-half miles broad, the beauty of its vegetation and scenery, and the remarkable colonisation experiments of which it has been the scene, have given it a world-wide celebrity. These experiments have been three in number. First this lovely spot was turned into an earthly hell by the transportation thither in 1825 of the worst convicts from Australia and Van Diemen's Land. Terrible scenes were the result, the colony was ill-managed, and in 1855 the island was abandoned as a convict settlement, and the prisoners removed to Hobart Town.

Everybody has heard of the Pitcairn Islanders, the descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers. As their numbers increased, their own island grew too small for them, and so the Government transferred them in 1856 to Norfolk Island. Some did not like the change, and returned to their native home, but the majority remained. There are now on Norfolk Island about 430, and on Pitcairn's Island 30 or 40, of this interesting community.

The Melanesian Mission has now been in operation for some thirty years. The plan of procedure is as follows:—An annual cruise in the missionary barque *Southern Cross* is made among the islands generically called Melanesia, and more specifically, Loyalty, New Hebrides, and Solomon Islands. During these visits a friendly intercourse is maintained with the inhabitants, and some of their children have from time to time been placed in the Mission School, and there taught the elements of Christianity and civilisation. But some difficulty has been experienced with regard to the locality of the missionary headquarters. The climate of the islands was too hot and damp for the missionaries as a permanent residence, illness being frequent among them, and death occasional, while, on the other hand, New Zealand, where the headquarters were subsequently transferred, was too cold for the Melanesian scholars, who are natives of the tropics. Accordingly in 1867 the Mission was transferred to Norfolk Island, the climate of which just hits the happy medium. Our sketches represent the visit made to Norfolk Island in December last, when the Church of St. Barnabas was consecrated. In our first engraving, "On the March," the famous Norfolk Island pines are seen in the background. They grow nowhere else so luxuriantly as in their native soil. The trees in the foreground are lemons, which are very abundant.—Norfolk Island, and its sister islet, Philip Island, are both almost encircled by bold lofty cliffs, against which the surf beats even when there is no wind. There are only two possible landing places; viz., a partly sheltered roadstead, near the old convict station, and the Cascades, on the north side of the island, off which the barque is lying in our picture.—The old convict settlement Kingston was very solidly built, but is now in a roofless and windowless condition, as the Government allowed the Pitcairners to appropriate the woodwork for the purpose of constructing their own dwellings.—The old Commissariat Store is now used as a church by the Pitcairn community. It is kept in good repair, and is ornamented at the east end with a handsome Gothic stained glass window, erected as a memorial to two of the young Norfolk Islanders who were killed by natives while making a cruise among the islands with Bishop Patteson.—St. Barnabas' Church has been recently erected to the memory of the late Bishop Patteson, and was consecrated, on December 7th last, by Bishop Selwyn, of Melanesia, in the presence of a large number of clergy and other visitors from New Zealand and Australia. The church is a composite structure, part stone and part wood, with a total length of about 80 feet, and contains a nave, chancel, transepts, and western porch. The interior is very beautiful, being adorned with many handsome gifts, as, for example, a pavement and font of Devonshire marble, arcades of carved walnut, stained glass windows, and a powerful organ. Our engraving of the consecration represents the procession of the clergy round the church, headed by Bishop Selwyn, and Bishop Stuart of Whangarei, New Zealand.—The natives shown in the picture called "Painting the Lily," are the Melanesian scholars, who are very dark-skinned, and of a decidedly negroid type. They must not be confounded with the Pitcairners, who, of course, are half English in blood, and whose maternal ancestors were Tahitians, a people of much fairer complexion, and more delicate features than the Solomon Islanders. The adult Pitcairners are tall and well grown, and the children are remarkably beautiful.—Our engravings are from sketches by the Rev. Philip Walsh, Curate of Waitara, Taranaki, New Zealand; and the foregoing particulars are culled from an interesting little monograph on Norfolk Island, also by Mr. Walsh.

NOTES AT A GOLF MATCH

OUR artist describes how, having been deposited by the London and South Western Railway at Bileford, he walked along a very lovely mile and a-half of tree-shaded road to the straggling village of Northam. A prophet is not always without honour in his own country, and the name of Kingsley and of "Westward Ho" are here, it appears, immortalised on rows of terraces, on taverns, and on omnibuses. Presently he reached Northam Burrows, a forlorn and dreary rush-grown flat, chiefly tenanted by a worn-out horse or two, some unkempt ponies, many donkeys, a few cottagers' cows, and various flocks of geese. While walking meditatively along he was startled by the cry of "Whaup," and beheld a party of gentlemen in bright-hued garments, attended by two or three lurcher-looking men in sober raiment, and some small urchins bearing fagots of clubs on their shoulders. In answer to an inquiry, one of these little fellows said in broad Devonshire: "Thuze be the golfers, maaster, an' they tee up to tehky irein ouze." The iron house was a building of corrugated iron, and was temporarily the Head Quarters of the Something Golf Club.

Golf, he continues, rather irreverently, may be described as the knocking of a little white ball from certain points on "the green" into certain little holes cut in the soil some few hundred yards distant, and the player who succeeds in this mighty performance with the fewest strokes is the winner.

To begin. Each player's attendant sprites patted up a pinch of sand like a child making a dirt pie, and on the summit of this diminutive knoll placed a white ball about the size of an egg. This is the "tee." Presently a player advanced to the "tee," licked his fingers, and then, grasping his club with both hands, after a series of strange gestures and facial contortions, sent the ball with a mighty "swipe" spinning far down the plain.

The next player was rendered wrathful by our artist happening to sneeze just as he was about to let drive. He muttered something unpleasant about "fellows who put men off their shots." The burdens carried by the attendant imps contained the following apparatus: drivers, long spoons, short spoons, sand irons, cleeks, and niblicks.

Our artist proceeds: "At some distance we discovered the two little balls lying on the grass, and after a repetition of the crouching and measuring business, but this time without the pinch of sand, the projectiles were sent towards a little red flag, stuck into the turf, on the other side of some rough uneven ground. These uneven places are called 'bunkers'; and then arose a cry, 'Had they got over the bunkers or in?'"

The various implements carried by the "cadies" now come into play for the purpose of extracting the embedded ball, or for removing the tiny obstacles, such as blades of grass or bits of straw, which will divert a ball when played very gently. To the looker-on, who is, like our artist, ignorant of the game, golf seems inexpressibly tedious, especially when the players are fiddling round the edge of the holes, but it undoubtedly possesses for many persons, especially the Lowland Scotch, a singular fascination.

"STUDY OF A HEAD," BY THE PRINCESS ROYAL. The artistic capacities of several members of the present Royal Family of England are well known. They had the advantage of

possessing in their youth a father and a mother who themselves were unobtrusively but genuinely devoted to Art in its various forms, and Sir Theodore Martin draws a charming picture of the happy family party in those early days, each engaged in some interesting occupation. The eldest member of the Royal Family, to whom so many of Prince Albert's touchingly affectionate letters are addressed, is especially conspicuous for her artistic proficiency, and the "Study of a Head" which we here engrave would entitle her to respectful recognition if, instead of being the wife of the probable ruler of a mighty Empire, she was an Art-worker, dependent on her brush for her livelihood.

In one of the letters above referred to, written at a time (1860) when the Queen and Prince were planning a visit to Coburg for the sake of gratifying a natural yearning to see their eldest daughter and their first grandchild, the Prince writes thus to the Princess Royal: "You must, however, bring the hopeful Wilhelm with you, and not hide him away with a blush, as you used to hide your drawings in the portfolio. 'Don't look at it, Papa! It is so bad, you must not see it!' and then came forth into view something full of beauty and talent."

NOTES AT THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

WE have already briefly epitomised the opening speeches of the Social Science Congress, now being held at Dublin, and now take up our summary of the proceedings. On Thursday week Dr. Charles Cameron delivered an able address on the recent investigations and discoveries with respect to the nature of virulent and infectious diseases. Beginning with Dr. Doyaine's discovery of the microscopic organisms in sheep affected with splenic fever, he referred to the later work of Herr Koch and M. Pasteur and M. Galtier, whose labours promise that ere long we may expect to lessen the dread effects even of such terrible maladies as hydrophobia by inoculation. Next day a comprehensive paper was read in the Economy and Trade Department by Professor Goldwin Smith. A brief summary of this address would convey no idea of the able way in which the speaker treated the varied subjects he took for his themes, and we must refer our readers to the full and excellent report published in Saturday's *Times*, merely stating that Professor Goldwin Smith vigorously combated the theory that private property in land should be abolished, and denied that such investment of capital was in any way the source of pauperism, which, he pointed out, sprang from a variety of causes, and flourished in its worst forms in commercial cities. He refuted the idea also that the Americans were in any sense Communist, and asserted that the trade rioters and agitators were mainly men who had been engaged in the labour wars of the Old World. Besides this all-important subject, Professor Goldwin Smith touched upon numerous other burning topics, such as public education, the co-operative movement, paper money and specie payments, Free Trade, international copyright, and emigration. About the last he made some very sensible remarks, pointing out that while labouring men would do better in the New than in the Old World, there exists across the Atlantic the same plethora of clerks, &c., as in England. Once more we should warmly recommend our readers to read this address. On Saturday, the last day, Lord Powerscourt made some very wise remarks in the Art Department respecting the encouragement to artists given respectively in England and across the Channel. Referring to the schools held by artists of importance in France, and the annual State grants for paying the expenses of two young artists for a year's study at Rome, he contrasted the exhibits at the Salon with those at our Royal Academy, with especial regard to the limited size, scope, and subject of the British artist's production, and particularly dwelt upon the better anatomical drawings of the French painters. The remedy for all this, he declared with some truth, was to have some kind of general supervision over the student's work by the first artists of the day. At the close of the meeting Mr. J. L. Clifford Smith read the general report, and congratulated the members on the success of the meeting. The number of members' tickets sold have been 247, associates' 861, ladies' tickets 86, making a total of 1,194. With regard to our illustrations, we may mention that the portrait represents Lord O'Hagan, the President. The others explain themselves. With regard to Irish poplins, however, a capital address on "What Industries could be advantageously introduced into or developed in Ireland which from natural causes are specially suitable to the country," was delivered on Wednesday week by the Rev. Joseph Channey. He condemned the whisky industry with due temperance enthusiasm, but urged the extension of the woollen industries and the further opening out of the marble quarries.

THE MIDDLESBROUGH JUBILEE

THE town of Middlesbrough, large as its area is, was in a state of suffocation on Thursday, the 6th inst., from the enormous influx of people come to take part in the Jubilee rejoicings. The population of Middlesbrough is about 72,000, and 50,000 extra people entered the town. The banners of Good Templars, Miners' Lodges, Bradlaughites, and Sunday Schools, were hired for street decoration, and the "humble poor," not to be outdone in splendour, hung out parti-coloured bed-quilts. Middlesbrough is situated as near the extremity of Yorkshire as it well can be. Yet the traditions of bluff and rough Yorkshiremen are preserved. To keep up this character an ox was roasted whole in one of the original streets of the town. The hungry crowd which looked on contained many interesting studies, and certainly the odour of roast beef on such an extensive scale was inspiring. Sunday School scholars trotted wearily about in the morning, and as the day advanced the streets became jammed with people. Many little men spent hours wedged in a crowd, seeing no more than the shoulders of the people by whom they were surrounded. The procession to the park would have been imposing if it had had space to form itself. But it was rather derogatory to the dignity of "Foresters" and "Druids" and "Antediluvian Buffaloes" to be hemmed in by an unmannerly crowd having no more regard for a Buffalo's toes than for those of an ordinary Dick or Harry. There is always a ludicrous side to such processions. Picture a mild-looking white-bearded old man, with stooping neck, round which a not over white collar and a black wisp of ribbon were encircled. To discover such a man to be an "Antediluvian Buffalo" was a startling surprise. When Lord Frederick Cavendish had planted a tree in the splendid park given by the late Mr. Bolekow, the procession returned to Marton Road, where the statue of Mr. Bolekow and the portraits of Mr. W. Fallows and the late Joseph Pease were unveiled, as shown in the illustration. Here, in the language of newspaper reporters, Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., "were understood to say" something, but to all except very few the proceedings were merely dumb show, and as interesting as such pantomimes generally are. Members of the police force mounted on horses not exactly descended from the steeds of Araby kept order meanwhile. Eager to give good measure of enjoyment, the "authorities," or the authorities' lieutenants, lit up the electric light about four o'clock, without calculating that the carbons would not last for ever. Everybody was very much surprised when, about half-past nine, the lamps went out. While the thousands of sightseers were watching displays of fireworks and listening to the irrepressible vendors of "Jubilee Photographs," "Special Editions," and all the thousand and one articles which speculative penny merchants offer to an enlightened public, the *élite* were dining in the noble Exchange Hall. Over five hundred sat down to dinner, and as all were in full dress and many ladies were present, the scene was pretty enough. His Grace the Archbishop of York, who devotes great attention to Middlesbrough, was one of the guests, and, amongst the others were Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lady Brassey, Sir James Ramsden, and the great North Country orator, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P.



A VOLUNTEER CORPS IS TO BE FORMED IN CEYLON, under the title of the Ceylon Fusiliers.

AN INTERNATIONAL SKATING CONTEST is to be held at Vienna in January, under the auspices of the Vienna Skating Club.

A BENGAL PHILHARMONIC ACADEMY, to encourage the study and practice of Hindoo music, is to be established in Calcutta by a rich native.

A DOUBLE-HEADED SNAKE has been captured by a Canadian at Smith Falls, Ontario, the *Colonies* tells us. The reptile uses both heads in eating.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION, to be held in London in 1883, is being rapidly organised, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales have become patrons of the scheme.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN TELEGRAPH AND POSTAGE-STAMPS is to be abolished early next year, when all new stamps—from 5d. downwards in value—will be equally available for postal, telegraph, and receipt purposes.

NEW ZEALAND FUNGUS is exported in large quantities to China, where it is much used as food. The fungus is found on various kinds of decayed timber, in damp localities of the North Island, and is gathered by children and Maoris.

A SEAL WAS LATELY SEEN IN THE THAMES, between Teddington and Twickenham, and its dead body has now been found near Brentford. The creature had evidently died from the effects of a shot fired at it close to Kew Bridge about a fortnight ago.

FALCON HUNTING has been revived at the Cleves Sporting Exhibition with considerable success, the birds being brought from Tipperary. Although quite young, the falcons were excellent in low flights, but had not received sufficient training for a high range. The ancient sport has also been tried at Spa.

FRENCH DANDIES are becoming more anxious than ever to copy British fashions, and at the recent autumn races at Longchamps it was particularly noticeable how all the young sportsmen were studiously got up in the English style. Even the Frenchwomen this season have adopted many of our London fashions, tailor-made costumes, jerseys, Newmarket coats, and English-looking hats being in great favour.

THE SUNDAY SOCIETY have been holding a large Conference in Dublin; and, after recording the success of the Sunday opening of the National Gallery and the Botanical and Zoological Gardens in the Irish capital, which has effectually silenced all opposition, decided to send a petition to the House of Commons in support of Mr. G. Howard's coming resolution in favour of the Sunday opening of all museums and galleries supported by national funds.

A FUNERAL ASCENT OF MONT BLANC has been planned at Chamounix, according to the *American Register*, although the wintry weather has now probably put a stop to all such plans for the present season. A rich American had attempted the ascent four times, and on his last failure vowed that he would reach the summit dead or alive. He died suddenly soon after, and in his will left an immense fortune to three nephews, on condition that they carry his coffin body to the top of the mountain. Unwilling to lose the legacy, the perplexed heirs are considering how they can best fulfil the conditions.

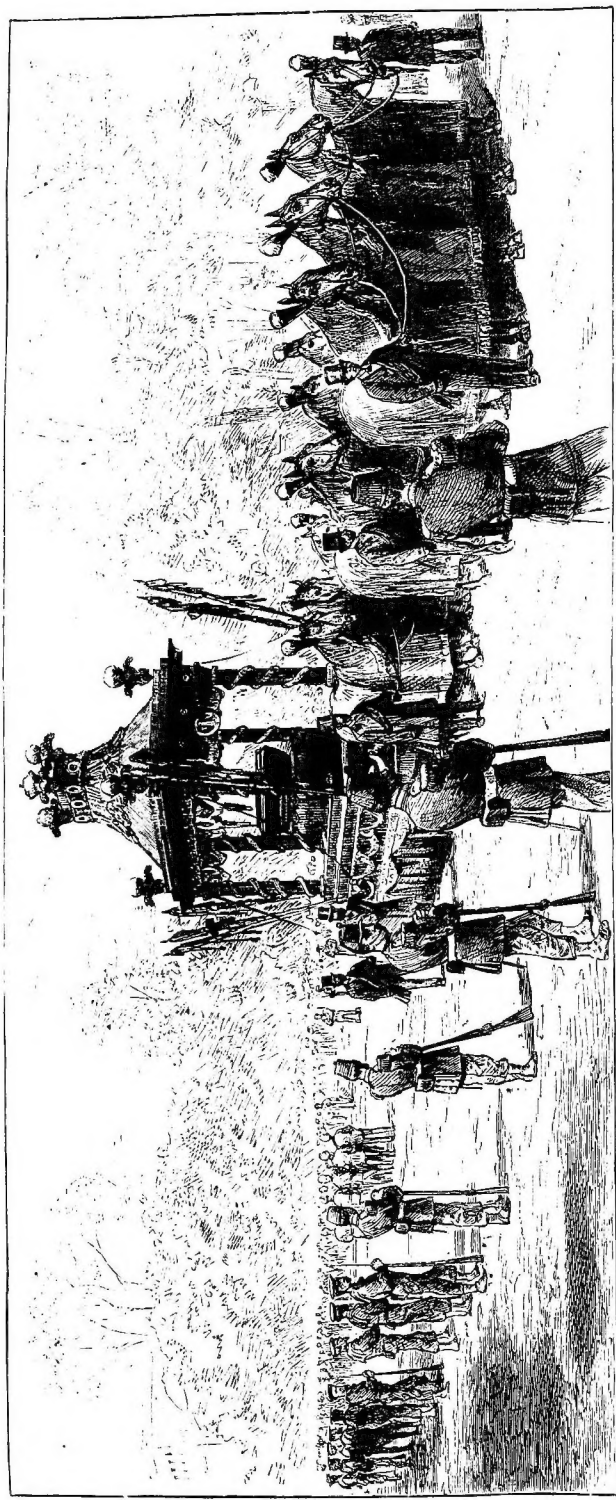
STEAMERS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED ON THE GRAND CANAL AT VENICE, much to the regret of all lovers of the picturesque. At present they are very little frequented, however, their passengers being solely of the poorer classes, but they greatly endanger the safety of the gondolas by their reckless style of progress. Venice is now planning a direct way of communication with the St. Gothard Railway by means of a canal from the Adriatic to Magadino, a village in Canton Tessin on the banks of Lake Maggiore, which, by utilising several existing canals, could, it is thought, be made at little expense. The Italian mails, by the by, are to be conveyed through the St. Gothard tunnel regularly after January 1st, 1882.

THE SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING AT THE ALBERT HALL has been reopened, and several free student-ships in both day and evening classes are now vacant. These student-ships, twelve in all, are maintained by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, and are intended for those of the industrial classes who intend to earn their livelihood by wood carving. Paying students are admitted for very small fees, particularly in the evening; and all pupils, after a year's instruction, may be paid for work deserving remuneration. The day classes are held daily from ten to five, and from ten to one on Saturdays; the evening classes take place on four evenings in the week, from seven to nine. All information may be obtained from the Secretary at the school.

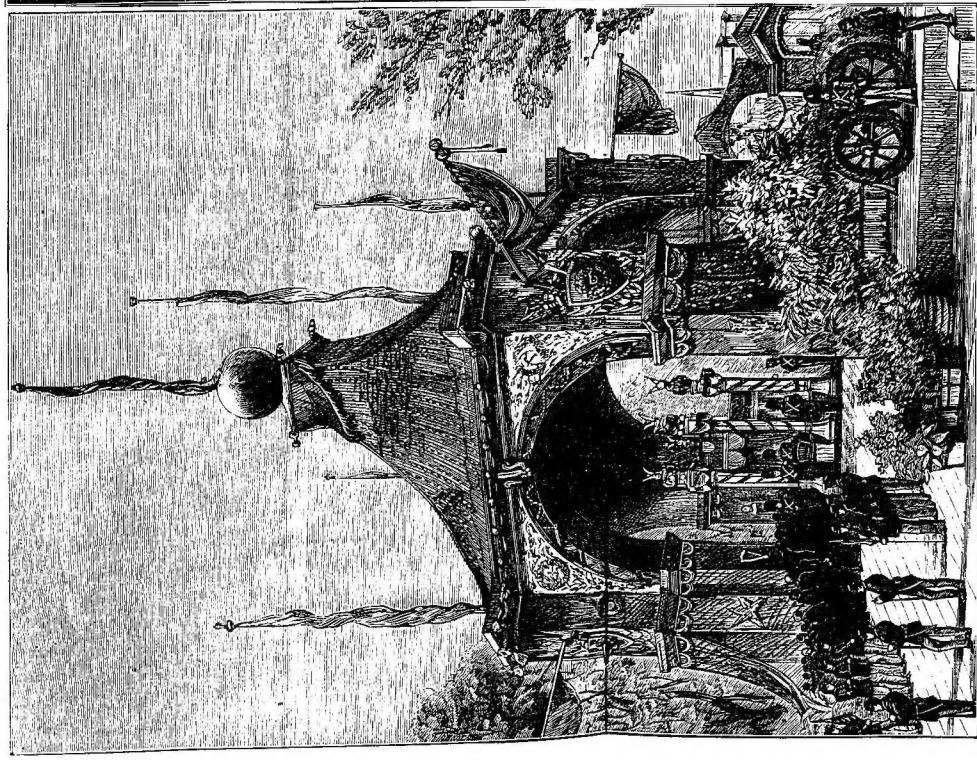
HERR WAGNER'S HOUSE AT BAYREUTH is somewhat curiously fitted up, a series of rooms being adorned in different tones and shades of colour to suit the musical mood of the moment. Thus, for heroic and grand music, the composer seeks inspiration in a crimson apartment; love and pathetic strains are due to the influence of a pale pink and blue chamber, adorned with roses; whilst such grim and weird compositions as those of the *Flying Dutchman* are called up in a black and grey room, with crape festoons supported by grinning skulls—at least so says a correspondent of the *Parisian*. Herr Wagner is growing decidedly quieter and more temperate in his moods, and is less inclined to fly into a furious rage at the mention of Beethoven and other personages and things of whom he may disapprove.

THE GERMAN WAR-TREASURE, carefully stowed away in a strong vault in the Julius Tower of the Spandau fortress, is yearly visited by two Imperial Commissioners, who are bound to count over every mark of the 6,000,000*l.*—booty from the French indemnity, and laid up to defray the expenses of the next Teutonic war. The Commissioners are escorted to the cell by a detachment of picked guards, they open the massive door simultaneously with two keys, most intricately made, and the only specimens of their kind in existence, and unseal the 1,200 canvas bags, containing the treasure. At the close of their work they draw up a most minute report of the proceedings, and are escorted out of the Castle, where the guards have been carefully doubled for the occasion. This money is absolutely unproductive in its present condition.

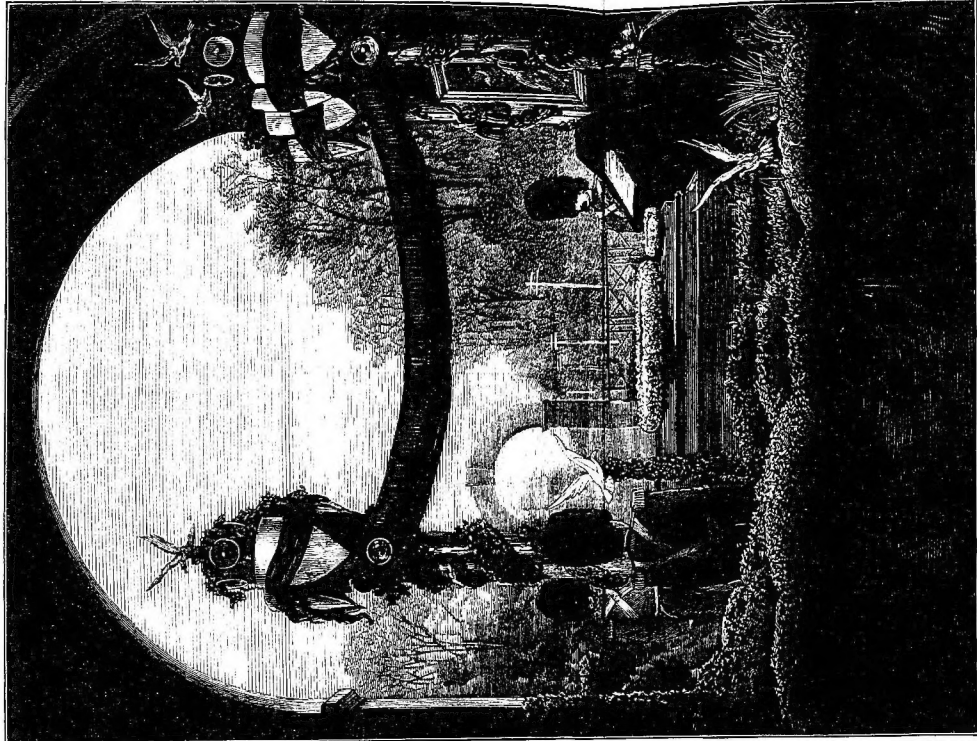
LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,362 deaths were registered against 1,217, an increase of 145, being 73 below the average, and at the rate of 18.6 per 1,000. These deaths included 13 from small-pox (a decline of 2), 21 from measles (an increase of 4), 55 from scarlet fever (3 below the average), 12 from diphtheria (2 above the average), 24 from whooping-cough (a decline of 3), 46 from enteric fever (a decrease of 2, but 22 above the average), 38 from diarrhoea (an increase of 4, and 26 below the average), and 227 from diseases of the respiratory organs (an increase of 41, but 13 below the average), of which 124 were attributed to bronchitis, and 70 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 58 deaths, of which 53 were the result of accident or negligence. There were 2,468 births registered against 2,518 during the previous week, being 74 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 47.1 deg., and 6.3 deg. below the average. There were 22.3 hours of bright sunshine, the sun being 79.1 hours above the horizon.



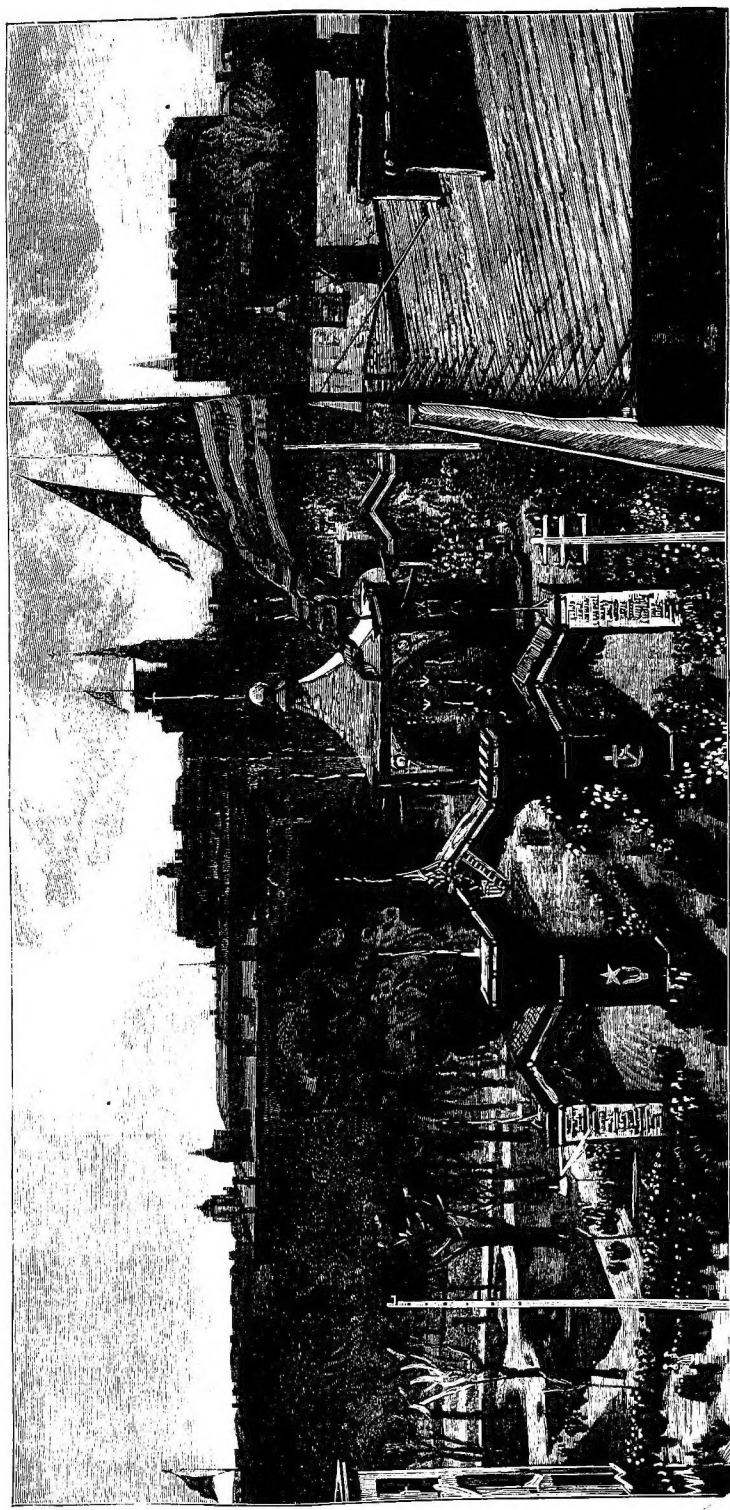
THE FUNERAL CAR WITH THE REMAINS



THE LYING-IN-STATE IN THE PAVILION



THE CASKET IN THE PAVILION, SHOWING QUEEN VICTORIA'S WREATH



THE SCENE IN PUBLIC SQUARE

THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD—THE LYING-IN-STATE
AT CLEVELAND, OHIO



EGYPT.—The news from Egypt is not very reassuring. The Turkish Commissioners have been received with all due politeness by the Khedive and his Ministers, and, while congratulating the Egyptian authorities upon the restoration of order, announce their intention of sending a report to the Sultan upon what they consider the causes which have brought about the present state of things. The Porte, it is true, has assured Lord Dufferin, our Ambassador at Constantinople, that the object of the mission is solely to maintain the *status quo*, and to render all possible assistance to the Khedive, but there is a manifest disposition on the part of the Commissioners, and of Ali Fuad in particular, to remind Tewfik Pasha that he is simply a vassal of the Sultan, who, as the Suzerain of Egypt, is responsible to Europe for her moral order and tranquillity. Egypt, it is significantly pointed out, is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, an assertion which is evidently meant not for Egypt alone, as German, Austrian, and especially Russian organs have been continually harping upon this string ever since *The Times* aroused the susceptibilities of these Powers by declaring English interests in Egypt to be paramount to all others. None of the foreign representatives—the Russian, curiously enough, excepted—have called upon the Commissioners, to whom it is also said that Cherif Pasha has addressed some very firm language, declining to allow of any active interference in Egyptian affairs. The whole situation of affairs is regarded as far from satisfactory, and though all is outwardly quiet there is a strong undercurrent of uneasiness and uncertainty which may precipitate a crisis at any moment. There is one encouraging feature to chronicle, and that is the complete concord which exists between England and France on the question—a concord, by the way, which is hardly so pleasing to certain other European Powers. Much comment has been excited by the announcement that England and France are about to send two ironclads to Alexandria, but this it appears is by no means due to recent events, but to an old arrangement made some time since, when Sir Edward Malet was appointed Consul-General.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.—Matters do not seem to have bettered during the past week. The Arabs are holding their ground, and no decided advance has been made by the French, who, on the contrary, have abandoned the line of railway as far as Medjez. Ali Bey has been relieved by a French detachment, but the Arabs, taking heart by their recent successes under Ali Ben Amar, are assuming a bolder front. The necessity for the military occupation of the town of Tunis has at least been recognised, and M. Roustan has concluded a convention to this effect with the Bey, and has announced the fact to the Consuls. The Italian Consul has protested against any such occupation as a violation of the Italian Convention of 1868. M. Roustan, however, will probably pay very little attention to this, and, indeed, the citadel has already been occupied. The confusion which has been so prominent a feature in the conduct of the whole expedition does not seem to be disappearing, and the most serious reports come from the medical staff of the management of the hospital department. There appears to have been an utter lack of even common necessities, while typhoid fever patients, at the most critical stage of their disease, have been transported for miles on the backs of mules in obedience to orders from headquarters. The pictures drawn of the state of the sick are almost incomprehensible, and remind the reader of the accounts of the Turkish hospitals in Bulgaria during the Russian war. One officer reports having had eighty-four typhoid sick under his care. He had scarcely any medicaments, and the men lay in their clothes, without sheets, alongside each other. Another writes complaining of "no medicaments nor sheets," while of 125 men in his ambulance he has lost twenty-eight. At Kef, after the occupation, no ambulance whatever was established, and the sick increased in such numbers that the officers at last opened a subscription themselves for the purchase of medicines. Hammamet has been abandoned on account of its unhealthiness, and the sick have been transferred to Goletta. Owing to these strictures on the sanitary authorities, General Farre has ordered a searching inquiry to be held. The march upon Kairwan has been again postponed, as it is manifest that General Saussier's calculations have been somewhat upset by the disaster of Oued Zergha and the ill success of Ali Bey at Testour. Still, vigorous efforts are being made for an advance in force, but matters have now been still further complicated by alarming intelligence from the Khroumir country, which has hitherto been considered pacified, and strong reinforcements have accordingly been sent to Tabarca. The Arabs have also reappeared in the neighbourhood of Susa, where the French force was surprised and the surrendered villages looted. Meanwhile the public are being amused with reports of Tunisian Cabinet Councils, and of a revival of the old report that negotiations are being carried on for a definite cession of a portion of Tunis.

FRANCE.—As the date for the opening of the Assembly draws nearer the interest in home politics grows stronger, and all politicians are now busily speculating whether the Ministry will resign; and, if so, whether M. Gambetta will definitively consent to accept office. M. Gambetta, however, has been mysteriously missing for some days, and all the response which could be obtained was "Gone away, and left no address." Suddenly, however, he is heard of at Frankfurt, where, the public are informed, he had gone to "fetch home a nephew." The correspondent of *The Times*, however, to whom Prince Bismarck had once declared that he "should not like to die without seeing Gambetta," and who had once been on the point of arranging for a secret meeting between the two statesmen, shrewdly guesses that some such meeting has actually taken place. A foreign paper boldly announces it as a fact, and consequently the wildest rumours have already been set afloat. In any case, M. Gambetta has now returned home, and ere these lines appear in print it is far from unlikely that the leadership of the Cabinet may once more have changed hands. Though there is no lack of political rumours and prophecies, there is very little actual news, the business of the week having been confined to the discussion of the various commercial treaties.

PARIS is very quiet. There has been a meeting of the Radical delegates, at which it was decided that the Cabinet should be impeached upon the Tunis question. There is no doubt that much public indignation has been aroused by the stories of the bad management and the want of discipline and cohesion which have characterised the Tunisian expedition, so that very severe strictures will be passed upon the Cabinet, and upon General Farre, the Minister of War, in particular, during the coming Session, which the Ministers will find some difficulty in rebutting. The Electrical Exhibition, it has now been decided, will close shortly after November 1, and M. Cocheri will wind up his hospitalities to the various delegates by four gala soirées at the Opera, where the great attraction will not be the performance itself, but the lighting of the building, for which all the methods shown at the Exhibition will be utilised. M. Grévy and the Ministers will attend one of the soirées. The marriage is announced of Mlle. Grévy, the only daughter of the President, with M. Daniel Wilson, the Under Secretary of State for Finance, whose father was an Englishman, a Glasgow engineer, and one of the founders of the Charenton Foundry. He has already made his mark in statesmanship, and is reckoned amongst one of the coming men of the Moderate Republican party.

A Phylloxera Congress has been sitting at Bordeaux, where the

great damage wrought upon the vines by this insect has been made manifest. Notwithstanding the unusually favourable weather for the grape harvest, the yield shows a deficiency of one-fifth, taking the average of the past ten years.

AUSTRIA.—Great regret was expressed throughout Europe at the sudden death of Baron Haymerle, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, succeeding Count Andrássy on his retirement in 1879, has carried out his policy to the satisfaction, not only of his own countrymen, but to that of the neighbouring Powers, and of Germany and Italy in particular. Baron Haymerle's first mission of importance was to Copenhagen, whither he was sent after the war of 1863, with a view of re-establishing friendly relations. He took part in 1866 in the negotiations of the Treaty of Prague, and in 1878 acted as third Austrian delegate to the Berlin Congress. The following year he succeeded Count Andrássy as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron Haymerle was only fifty-three at the time of his death. Various names have been suggested as that of his probable successor; amongst the most probable are Count Karolyi, Count Kalnoky, and Count Trauttmansdorf.

SPAIN has occupied a prominent place in the news of this week. First there was the meeting between King Alfonso and the King of Portugal at Valencia de Alcantara to inaugurate the railway which is to materially shorten the distance between the two countries. The meeting has, of course, been officially described as very cordial, an enthusiastic ovation to both sovereigns was accorded by the inhabitants, and the ceremony was duly performed at Cáceres on Saturday, the festivities being marked by a bull-fight and a banquet. At the latter the Kings drank to each other and to the maintenance of cordial relations between the two countries. Good results are expected to follow from this meeting, and amongst others mutual Customs concessions. Next day the two sovereigns returned to their respective countries, and on Tuesday King Alfonso was invested with the Order of the Garter by Lord Northampton, Sir Albert Woods (Garter King-at-Arms), and the Special Embassy sent for that purpose by Her Majesty. The investiture was performed with all due ceremony in the Throne Room. Lord Northampton addressed the King in French, expressing Her Majesty's regard for the King and his Court, and her desire "to be still more closely united in friendly relations which have so happily and so long existed," and reminding him of "the glorious battle-fields where the soldiers of both nations have fought together on the soil of the Peninsula." The King replied by a gracious speech in Spanish reciprocating Her Majesty's sentiments, and then Lord Northampton buckled the Garter on the King's knee, Sir Albert Woods girded him with the sword, and invested him with the Blue Mantle, the Collar and the Hat, Plumes and Star. In return Lord Northampton has been accorded the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles IV.

RUSSIA.—The forthcoming interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria forms the chief topic of the day. The place of meeting is kept carefully secret, but is generally thought to be either Granica, Warsaw, or Cracow.—The trial of the four prisoners detected in publishing the revolutionary paper, the *Black Division* (*Tcherny Peredel*) is now being held. At the request of General Ignatieff and the Minister of the Interior the trial has been conducted with closed doors. The chief prisoner is a noble lady, Marie Konstantinovna Kryloff, thirty-seven years of age.

In Germany political circles are busily preparing for the coming elections to the Reichstag, which threaten to be severely contested.—The Emperor is still at Baden, and is somewhat indisposed.—The death of Baron Haymerle has called forth the warmest expressions of sympathy, his staunch maintenance of the "understanding" between the two Empires having procured for him great popularity.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—There is little news from Candahar, where the Ameer made a triumphal entry on September 30th. He promised the inhabitants immunity for past offences, but refused to recognise Ayooob's receipts for taxes, so that the poor Candaharis have had to pay in full twice over. He has also refused the overtures of the Sirdars, and has confiscated the property of Ayooob's adherents, while the villages for several miles round have been completely gutted, all the cattle being carried off. Nevertheless, *The Times* correspondent tells us, the Ghilzais complain of a breach of faith on the Ameer's part, as he promised them permission to plunder the city for seven days. He is said to have compromised the matter for three lakhs of rupees. He has made no sign of advancing upon Herat save the despatch of a force to Girishk.

The extension of the financial decentralisation policy has now been announced officially. Thus, instead of giving to the local Government a fixed sum to make good any excess in the provincial expenditure over provincial receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial revenue of each province is to be devoted to this purpose. Certain heads of the revenue will be reserved as Imperial, others divided between Imperial and provincial, and the rest made wholly provincial. The principle also of according Imperial aid to local governments in the event of great fiscal misfortune or national disaster such as war will be modified, the local Governments being told that they must look for no special aid except in cases of severe famine, and this within certain limits. On the other hand, the Imperial Government will make no demand upon them except in the case of an abnormal disaster.—All is now quiet at Mooltan.—A severe fever epidemic is prevailing in Umritsur, the daily mortality being from 200 to 300.

UNITED STATES.—The Senate met on Monday, and as the Democrats were in the majority they declined to admit the newly-elected Republican Senators before the President had been chosen, and accordingly elected one of their own number, Mr. Bayard, who is consequently for the time being Vice-President of the United States. This effected, the new Senators were allowed to take their seats. The parties are now evenly matched, each numbering thirty-seven members. President Arthur is continuing his moderate policy, and will send to the Senate some 500 nominations to postmasterhips which General Garfield had made before his death. The Cabinet modifications will shortly be made, and there is little doubt but that Secretaries Blaine and Windom, and Attorney-General MacVeagh will retire.

A destructive fire broke out in New York on Monday. A hundred horses were burnt to death in the Fourth Avenue Stables, and the loss of property amounts to 400,000.—The French visitors to the York Town Centennial Celebration are being hospitably fitted. The President will be present at the commemoration.—The English Cricket Eleven have beaten the Philadelphia Eighteen.—Portraits of Her Majesty and Mrs. Garfield are now sold side by side in New York. The fund for the latter at present amounts to 68,000. The subscriptions close to-day.—Dr. J. G. Holland, a well-known author, and editor of the *Century*, died on Wednesday.



The Queen is now alone in Scotland with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, the other members of the Royal Family having left Scotland for the south. Before their departure, Her Majesty, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, went to Aberdeenshire, to witness the servants' and tenants' ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, while the Queen on Saturday drove with the three young Princesses of Wales to the Glassalt Shiel. Next

morning, Her Majesty, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice and the Princesses of Wales, attended Divine Service at the Castle, the Rev. A. Campbell officiating, and in the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Marquis of Hartington dined with the Queen. Her Majesty on Monday morning drove with Princess Beatrice to Abergeldie, to wish the Prince and Princess of Wales good-bye, and on the same day the Princess Louise left the Castle.—The Royal Flagstaff on the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, which bears the Royal Standard when the Queen is in residence, is now being repaired, after standing for fifty years. The mast is 170 feet high.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned south for the winter. On Tuesday week our artist, Mr. F. Villiers, had the honour of dining with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie, and of staying the night there. Mr. Villiers subsequently submitted some campaigning sketches to Her Majesty at Balmoral. The Prince had two days' deer-shooting with Colonel Farquharson at Invercauld last week, with somewhat indifferent sport, owing to the bad weather. The Princess lunched with the sportsmen on the first day, but, Saturday being wet, she joined the party for tea, returning subsequently to Abergeldie with the Prince. On Monday afternoon the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and the Princess Louise, left Abergeldie, and whilst on their way to Aberdeen a slight accident happened to the Royal train. A tire of one of the engine wheels broke, and owing to the delay in finding a fresh engine, the Royal party lost the Aberdeen train, and were sent on in a special to catch the mail train at Perth. They reached London early on Tuesday, and the Prince and Princess subsequently visited the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince also calling on the Duke. The Duke of Edinburgh lunched at Marlborough House. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Folkestone, where they first opened the new sea-wall and parade at Hythe, which is three miles long, and connects it with Sandgate, then inspected the troops at Shorncliffe, and finally laid the first concrete block of the deep-sea harbour extension works at Folkestone itself. General holiday was kept in the town, which was gaily decorated, and the usual guards of honour and Municipal addresses welcomed the Princes at the various railway stations. Yesterday (Friday), the Prince was expected to visit Lord Rendlesham, at Woodbridge, Suffolk, and next week he goes with the Princess to Swansea, to open the new docks. The Prince and Princess will afterwards settle at Sandringham for their usual autumn visit.—Princes Albert Victor and George, with the Detached Squadron, left Fiji on the 10th ult. for Yokohama, and after visiting Japan will go to Shanghai and Singapore.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Manchester in December, and will probably be accompanied by Prince Leopold.—The Marquis of Lorne leaves Canada for England early next month. Whilst travelling near Sioux City, Iowa, last week, part of the Viceregal train was thrown off the rails by some cattle, but no one was hurt.—The Duke of Teck is visiting Ireland.—The fiftieth birthday of the German Crown Prince is to be kept at Berlin with great festivities on Tuesday next.



POLITICAL SPEECH-MAKING.—Mr. Gladstone's orations at Leeds, of which we have spoken in another column, have evoked plenty of responses from his political opponents. Mr. Parnell led the attack with a speech at Wexford on Sunday, full of defiance and invective. He challenged any one to find in any of his own speeches any single incitement to any kind of violence whatever; and said that the reason the Government had no moral force behind them in Ireland was, that the whole people were against them, and all they had to depend upon was the self-interest of a very small minority. On Monday Miss Anna Parnell addressed a branch of the Land League at Leeds, the very town in which the Premier had been speaking only a few days before. She is reported to have applied to Mr. Gladstone such choice epithets as "hoary-headed political humbug" and "shoe-black to the Duke of Wellington," and to have affirmed that there was no infamy at which he would stop, that he wished to re-enact the horrors of the Indian Mutiny in Ireland, and to have expressed her readiness to use dynamite or any other means of putting an end to his "hellish tyranny." Other speakers at the same meeting denounced the Premier as the greatest enemy Ireland could possibly have, and a false, selfish, and hypocritical Minister.—On Tuesday Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote took up the cudgels against Mr. Gladstone, the occasion being a Conservative gathering at Newcastle. The Marquis, directing his remarks chiefly to Ireland and the Transvaal, said that Mr. Gladstone ought not to complain of Mr. Parnell's "policy of public plunder," for that gentleman was only extending a policy introduced by Mr. Gladstone himself in 1870, and carried further in the Land Bill of 1881. Nor was it strange that the Government had no moral force at their back, for they had destroyed and degraded the class who would have supplied it. Turning to the Transvaal he said that the Government were in a pitiful condition, having eaten dirt in vain, and he predicted that they would have to eat still more. The difficulty with the Boers, like the Irish difficulty, owed its existence to Mr. Gladstone's own words. Sir Stafford Northcote criticised Mr. Gladstone's speeches, maintaining that his prejudices warped his judgment, and made him ignore all the great and heavy work which had been done by his opponents. Responding to the Premier's challenge on the subject of Protection, he declared that he had never said a word in favour of it, and was not aware that any body put forward the doctrine as an "article of faith," though some held it as a "pious opinion." On Wednesday the Marquis and Sir Stafford spoke again at a large meeting in Newcastle. Lord Salisbury ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's sympathy with Shere Ali, and his preference for moral physical barriers against Russian aggression, and said that his policy was one of abandoning bulwarks, and neglecting precautions. He was convinced that the action of the Government in the Transvaal would permanently injure the prestige of the nation. As to Free Trade, he denied that he had ever advocated a return to Protection, but the subject needed investigation, and if it was found that by raising duties on luxuries, or threatening to raise them, foreign Governments could be induced to lower their rates, he would throw orthodox and formularies to the winds. Sir Stafford Northcote dealt mainly with Irish and Colonial affairs, and urged the Conservatives to strengthen their organisation.—At the weekly meeting of the Dublin Land League on Tuesday Mr. Dillon, M.P., the Dublin Land League's complimentary reference to his conduct repudiated Mr. Gladstone's complimentary reference to his conduct in retiring for a time from the field of politics, so that the Land Act, which he could not approve, might have a fair trial. This, he says, is a gross misrepresentation of his position, which was one of uncompromising resistance to the Act. He concluded by saying that Mr. Gladstone's reputation for honesty in politics was a false reputation, based upon a most extraordinary power of skillfully misrepresenting facts.—Lord Erne, writing to the *Dublin Daily Express*, complains of Mr. Gladstone's unwarrantable and ungenerous attack upon the Irish landed interests in his Leeds speech. Having knocked them down by confiscatory legislation he now proceeds to kick them for falling, and has the effrontery to complain of them for not performing a duty which he and his Government are paid for, but neglect. *The Times* of Thursday

contained a similar protest from Lord Ardilaun, who says that if Mr. Gladstone's real wish is that the landlords and loyalists should organise themselves in armed bands, he had better say so plainly, and take the responsibility should the suggestion be acted upon.

IRELAND.—While most politicians are disputing about Ireland and Irish Legislation, and striving to lay the blame of her condition upon each other's shoulders, the state of the country continues to afford sad and ample evidence of the need of some strong and prompt action on the part of the Government. Murderous and violent assaults, incendiary fires, and outrages of every imaginable character are reported from all sides, and serious collisions between the police and the peasantry are of almost daily occurrence. The word which went forth to put a stop to hunting has been promptly acted upon, Lord Waterford's hounds and hunters at Curraghmore being attacked with stones and pitchforks. The consequence will be the withdrawal of the dogs and horses to England—a proceeding which will deprive the infatuated people of some thousands of pounds which would otherwise have been spent among them.—The latest form of boycotting is the step age, by threats, of a marriage which was about to take place near Mallow, County Cork.—The Duke of Teck is staying in Dublin. It is stated that the object of his visit to Ireland is the formation of a company to purchase land for the purpose of reselling it to the tenants.—A Conference of Irish Liberals is about to be held in Dublin to discuss the best means of supporting the Government in carrying out the Land Act, and in obtaining obedience to the law in Ireland.—The members of the Ladies' Land League are signing papers pledging themselves to ignore the Industrial Exhibition of next year, and to withhold their custom from all exhibitors, in the event of any English official being invited to open the Exhibition.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has gone to the United States as the missionary of the Irish Land League to explain the true position of the agitation, and persuade the Americans to continue their support of it.—The Irish Labour Delegates have issued a manifesto urging the working classes to join the Land League, and thus show their readiness to share in their own emancipation and the regeneration of their country.—Lord Waterford has applied to the new Land Court to have the rents of two of his tenants raised. This is the first application of the kind.

MR. PARNELL WAS ARRESTED on Thursday morning at Kingsbridge Railway Station, when on his way to attend the Land League Convention in Kildare.

THE PREMIER AND THE CITY.—On Thursday Mr. Gladstone was received at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor, and presented with a gold casket containing the address voted to him some time ago by the Court of Common Council in recognition of his "high character, rare genius, and varied gifts." Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone afterwards lunched with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

FENIAN TRICKERY.—Telegrams from New York and Philadelphia state that the infernal machines recently discovered at Liverpool were shipped at New York by O'Donovan Rossa, Crowe, and a man named Foye, who immediately gave information to the British Consul there, and obtained from him a reward of 10,000 dollars. The New York correspondent denies the statement so far as it concerns the British Consul; whilst the *Daily News* correspondent thinks it highly probable that Rossa and his friends have invented the whole story.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD has just issued its annual report. During the year twenty-five new schools, accommodating 25,393 children, have been erected, bringing the provision up to 236,024 in Board Schools, and in all efficient schools to 502,095, but there is still a great deficiency, and 100,000 school places are to be immediately added. The average attendance is 253,334, an increase of more than 10,000 on the previous year; but there has been a falling off in the attendance at voluntary schools. The expenditure of the School Board was 1,235,360, a large sum; but relatively lower than that of Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, or Sheffield.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE began its annual meetings on Tuesday, when a number of technical papers were read. In the evening the members dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, when Lord Granville, responding for the House of Lords, claimed for the iron trade a share in the "luxury of woe" enjoyed by agriculturists; and, referring to the question of Free Trade, said that what he had learned in his youth from Adam Smith had since been confirmed by observation. He believed that no Government could confer a greater boon than absolute commercial freedom upon any country, whether old, rich, and strong, or young, poor, and weak. On Wednesday the members resumed their deliberations, a visit was paid to Woolwich Arsenal, and the annual dinner was held in the evening.

THE SUNDAY SOCIETY held a meeting in Dublin last Saturday, under the chairmanship of Sir T. A. Jones, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Resolutions were passed, rejoicing in the fact that the results of the Sunday opening of the National Gallery, Botanic Gardens, and Zoological Gardens in Dublin had been so satisfactory that all opposition to the opening of them on Sundays had ceased, and in the success attending the opening of similar national institutions in the suburbs of London; and petitioning the Government to extend the same regulations to all museums and galleries supported by national funds.

THE LOSS OF THE "TEUTON."—The finding of the Court of Inquiry at Cape Town is reported to be that the vessel was lost through the faulty navigation of the captain, who is also blamed for not placing the passengers in the boats at an earlier period.



principal churches in the city were visited on successive Sunday mornings, and it was found that only 11,855 persons attended Divine Service in buildings which would have held an aggregate of 49,509. The gross population of the districts in which these churches stand is stated at 465,200, and from this it is deduced that the Established Church only provides room for about one person in ten, whilst only one in thirty-four attend Morning Service therein.

MESSES. MOODY AND SANKEY have commenced a new series of Revival Services to be given in various parts of the United Kingdom. The first meetings were held on Sunday last at Newcastle, and were attended by large congregations. Mr. Sankey sang one of the hymns written by the late Frances Ridley Havergal, who, it is said, had shortly before her death requested him to do so.

AN AGNOSTIC EPIGRAPH.—There was an error in the statement we made last week respecting the inscription on the stone over Professor Clifford's grave. The word *lived* in the second clause should have been *loved*.

THE SALVATIONISTS.—The Stamford magistrates, having applied to the Home Secretary for advice as to what to do in reference to the street processions of the Salvation Army, have received a reply pointing out that such processions, not being illegal in themselves, cannot, in the absence of other circumstances, be prevented, but that where they are likely to lead to a breach of the peace they should be prevented, force being permissible if persuasion fails. The Home Secretary adds that care should be taken that sufficient force is at hand, it being easier to prevent the formation of a procession than to deal with an excited mob after a collision has taken place. Mr. W. Booth, the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, has written to the papers, saying that the Army has never yet held a meeting in Stamford, but that he cannot regret that the action of some persons improperly using their name has produced this authoritative statement that their processions are not illegal. He does not think that any intelligent Corporation will be inclined to interfere with their proceedings.—At Leigh, on Monday a number of leaders of the Army were fined 2s. 6d. each and costs for obstructing the footpath, the magistrates remarking that they had received an improper letter from the "General" regarding the case.—At Kidderminster, on Tuesday, the Salvationists held a "Council of War," at which "Major" Cadman said that, if the Home Secretary attempted in any way to interfere with them, they would call forth the vengeance of the Almighty upon him, and then his life would not be worth a day's purchase. After the meeting the Army paraded the streets, and were attacked by the crowd, the police being obliged to interfere to restore order.



CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—The twenty-sixth series of "Saturday Concerts" begins this afternoon, under the superintendence of Mr. August Manns, who from the commencement has done so much to promote their interests. The managerial prospectus is one of the best, and, as a vast number of amateurs will think, most promising that has been issued for some years. The contents show clearly that the directors feel impelled to give more attention to the demands of the great majority of their habitual supporters, instead of paying exclusive deference to a certain minority of enthusiasts satisfied with nothing except what is absolutely new, as if what is absolutely new must of necessity be good. Unfortunately, in the recent history of the Crystal Palace Concerts, this has proved in no way the fact. On the contrary, in many instances the "absolutely new" has turned out bad, or, at the best, pretentiously mediocre. The conviction of this spreading far and wide, the result was a general complaint from subscribers, the significance of which would appear at length to be fully understood, or, at all events, not to be overlooked with impunity. One passage in the prospectus comes so nearly to the point that no malcontent can read it with indifference. "Without relinquishing" (say the Directors) "the introduction of new music, which has now become a necessary part of every concert-programme at home and abroad, the main interest of the selections for the season will be placed in the favourite works of the established classical masters" (naming some of the foremost among them), "and in a more frequent recurrence than has been the case in recent seasons to the popular overtures of (&c., &c.), and the best specimens of ballet music of eminent composers." Upon the last provision surely devotees of Wagner can hardly frown with reason, seeing that their oracle at Bayreuth insists that the orchestral Symphony in its highest development—to the "No. 9" of Beethoven—is nothing more than an extension of the people's dance-melody, which "hungry contrapuntists" are awaiting to devour. More unsophisticated people may be likely to rejoice at the expectation of hearing, from time to time, something embodying definable tune. We might as logically make the pictures in our National Gallery change places with those all "new," exhibited, year after year, by the Royal Academy elect, as put aside those "grand old masters" who, through successive stages, have raised the art of music to the highest possible dignity, and fairly won for it the name of "divine." None, it must be admitted, can fairly object to the programme of the twenty-fifth season. The nine Symphonies of Beethoven; the "Jupiter" and "E flat" of Mozart; the Nos. 8 and 9 of Schubert; the *Reformation* Symphony and *Loggessang* of Mendelssohn; Symphonies by Schumann; and Spohr's *Consecration of Sound*, make up a goodly list of works deservedly termed "classical;" and the rest (with a trifle more research) will doubtless be to match. Berlioz, Goetz, &c., are represented by compositions of importance, a new overture (*Niagara*) by Mr. H. F. Cowen, and a new symphony by Mr. Henry Leslie, are expected—besides Raff's interminable *Leonora*, and other things too numerous to mention. To-day's programme is one to justify the best hopes.

NORWICH FESTIVAL.—The Norwich Festival seems to have been a more than average success. The details of the programme were given in full last week; but we shall return to the subject, with a word or so of reference to the new work.

WAITS.—Madame Christine Nilsson is expected back very shortly to fulfil her concert engagements in London and the country.—Anton Rubinstein's *Thurm zu Babel*, which will be remembered here by its performance in the summer at the Crystal Palace, is to be produced not long hence by the Choral Union at Zurich.—The new Théâtre des Arts at Rouen, the building of which rapidly approaches completion, will, it is expected, open early next year with *La Dame Blanche*, by the popular composer Boieldieu, who was born in that city.—The Baldwin Theatre in San Francisco is now illumined with petroleum gas, made on the premises.—Johannes Brahms has worthily employed his summer holiday in setting Schiller's *Ninia* for chorus, with orchestra, besides writing a new piano-forte concerto. The sooner both are heard the better.—Mlle. D'Angeri (Anna Angermayer von Regenberg), who, some time past, held a prominent position as dramatic soprano at our Royal Opera, has become the wife of Signor Vittoria Vita Salem of Trieste. She intends residing with her husband at Milan, abandoning professional life.—For her reappearance at the Vienna Imperial Opera House Madame Pauline Lucca has selected Bizet's *Carmen*, as the heroine of which, if the Viennese press may be credited, she distances all

competitors.—Richard Wagner intends passing the winter in Venice, where he has taken the Villa Loredan, once occupied by Marshal Marmont.—The "Jubilee" of the Brussels Conservatoire will be commemorated next March with appropriate ceremony.—Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera season in New York is to begin on the 17th inst.—Maurice Davies, chief baritone at the Royal Theatre in the Hague, is engaged by Mr. Gye for the season, 1882.—An annex is being constructed at Wagner's "Grand-Festival-Stage-Playhouse," in Bayreuth, in order to provide a special box for the King of Bavaria, to witness (undisturbed by the obtrusive locality of his subjects), the representations of *Parsifal* next summer.—Madame Materna, the famous Brünnhilde, has renewed her engagement with the Imperial Opera at Vienna for five years longer. In April next she is bound for America, where she has consented to give sixteen concerts. The conditions accorded to the eminent artist are by no means inconsiderable.—Arrigo Boito, composer of *Mefistofele*, has been appointed Commander of the Order of the Italian Crown (when may we look for his next opera?)—The Teatro Avvalorati, at Leghorn, has been purchased by fifty inhabitants of the town for the moderate consideration of 14,000 francs.—The death is recorded of Signor Casamorata, President of the Musical Institute at Rome, a man of real erudition and highly esteemed.—After giving 275 concerts in the United States, the "Mendelssohn Quintet Club" of Boston have left St. Francisco for Australia.—The tax levied on the receipts of the new opera house at Frankfurt-on-Maine, for the year that has elapsed since its opening, are estimated at 100,000 marks.



THE ROYALTY Theatre in Soho has come under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, a gentleman of large experience in theatrical matters, acquired both in England and America; and the result of this change is at once visible in the strength of the company which he has recruited for performances at this house, no less than in the liberality and taste displayed in the mounting of the comedy which was produced here on Saturday evening with the title of *Out of the Hunt*. The new piece, which is a free adaptation of *Les Demeures de Montfermeil*—a now forgotten work by Théodore Barrière and the late Victor Bernard—belongs unequivocally to the class of farcical comedies, and it is not difficult to perceive that Messrs. Reece and Thorpe, the adaptors, under whose hands the humours of the play have waxed faster and more furious, have taken for their model some of those extravagant, bustling pieces which Mr. Charles Wyndham has contrived to render popular at the Criterion. Possibly the circumstance that *Out of the Hunt* was originally intended to be represented at Mr. Henderson's new theatre in the immediate neighbourhood of the Criterion may have suggested this peculiar vein; but the truth is that the public have of late developed a taste for productions of this kind, which not unnaturally attracts the attention of managers. To attempt to give even an outline sketch of the intricacies of the story of the new piece would be to make immeasurable demands upon the patience of the reader; and after all the manifest aim of the adaptors has not been a coherent plan, but rather a succession of extravagant situations, demanding on the part of all the personages concerned unbounded activity, volubility, and assurance. It must suffice to say that the main problem is how to prevent the marriage of a certain young gentleman known as Sir Babbleton Deverill with a flighty young actress named Orinthia Fitz-Ormond, and that the drollery arises from the variety of persons who are interested in this object, coupled with the variety of motives by which they are influenced. Much laughter is undoubtedly provoked by the easy coolness and volatile fickleness so cleverly assumed by Mr. Glenny, who is one of the most promising of our young actors in light parts of this sort, and again by the vivacity and cleverness of Miss Lottie Venne in the character of Miss Fitz-Ormond, who having won great renown as a singer of character songs at the music-halls, has become fired with an ambition to excel in the legitimate drama. Mr. Anson in the part of Jugurtha Brown, a London solicitor, who is always "out of the hunt," and particularly when seeking to relieve himself by a suitable match of a rather embarrassing grown-up daughter, is also in some degree successful in the same way; though the absurdities of his position are pushed rather beyond even farcical limits. A different sort of impression is produced by Miss Lydia Cowell in the character of a sweet-tempered gentle young lady whom the wayward baronet ungallantly forsakes for the actress. In this part Miss Cowell gave a very pleasing and even a touching performance, not the less excellent in itself because it was of necessity out of the general farcical key of the play. We must not forget to notice a very humorous character sketch, by Mr. J. G. Taylor, a feeble and aged but still gay and gallant nobleman, who patronises the stage, and eventually renders a service by himself taking the giddy Miss Fitz-Ormond upon his own hands with an offer of marriage, to the great relief of the matrimonial market in general. Altogether the piece is extremely well acted by these performers, together with Mr. Everill, Mr. R. Mansfield, Miss Giulietta Arlitt, and others. To these facts, and to the whimsical drolleries of the dialogue rather than to any other merits, we must attribute the favourable reception accorded to the piece.

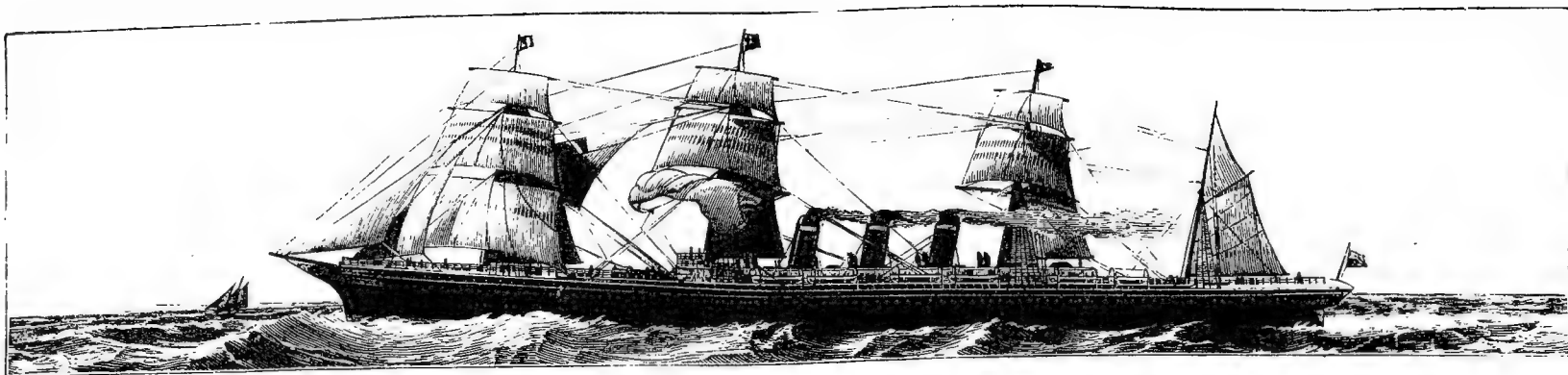
The opening of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new theatre, which after the name of the historical ground on which it stands is to be known as "The Savoy," has added to the list of our West End places of entertainment a house as remarkable for its elegance and beauty as for its general commodiousness. Unfortunately the difficulty of sustaining a steady and sufficient electric current by the aid of the present steam-power has hitherto proved insurmountable, and beyond a momentary and abortive trial on the night set apart before the opening for a private view, there has been no attempt to light the stage by this means. This is particularly unfortunate, as this part of the intended trial has been looked forward to with special interest. The auditory, however, was illuminated on Monday evening by the Swan incandescent lamps, which undoubtedly produced a brilliant effect, though the light seemed a little too strong for the delicate decorations. This is a fault which no doubt can be easily mitigated. Some of the details of the interior are novel; the bold arch sloping from the proscenium, for example, up to the semi-circular roof. The intention of Mr. Phipps, the architect, was, mainly, we believe, to attain by this means some improvement in the acoustic properties of the building; but the effect to the eye is certainly noble and striking. The style of the interior generally is that of the Italian Renaissance. Its effect is enhanced by the beauty of the furnishing—including the very handsome drop curtain of quilted primrose satin. In point of ventilation the Savoy is probably not inferior to the best constructed of theatres in London or the provinces. The opening performance on Monday, which was witnessed by a large and distinguished audience, consisted of Messrs. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan's *Pastime*, which has been removed here from the Opera Comique, together with the entire company hitherto engaged at that house. It is understood, indeed, that the new theatre is to be devoted to comic operas by this popular author and composer.

According to the statement of a writer in the *Daily News*, who was present at the recent performance of Mr. Burnand's play, *The Colonel*, before the Queen and the Royal Family, the Prince of Wales took much interest in all the arrangements. It is added

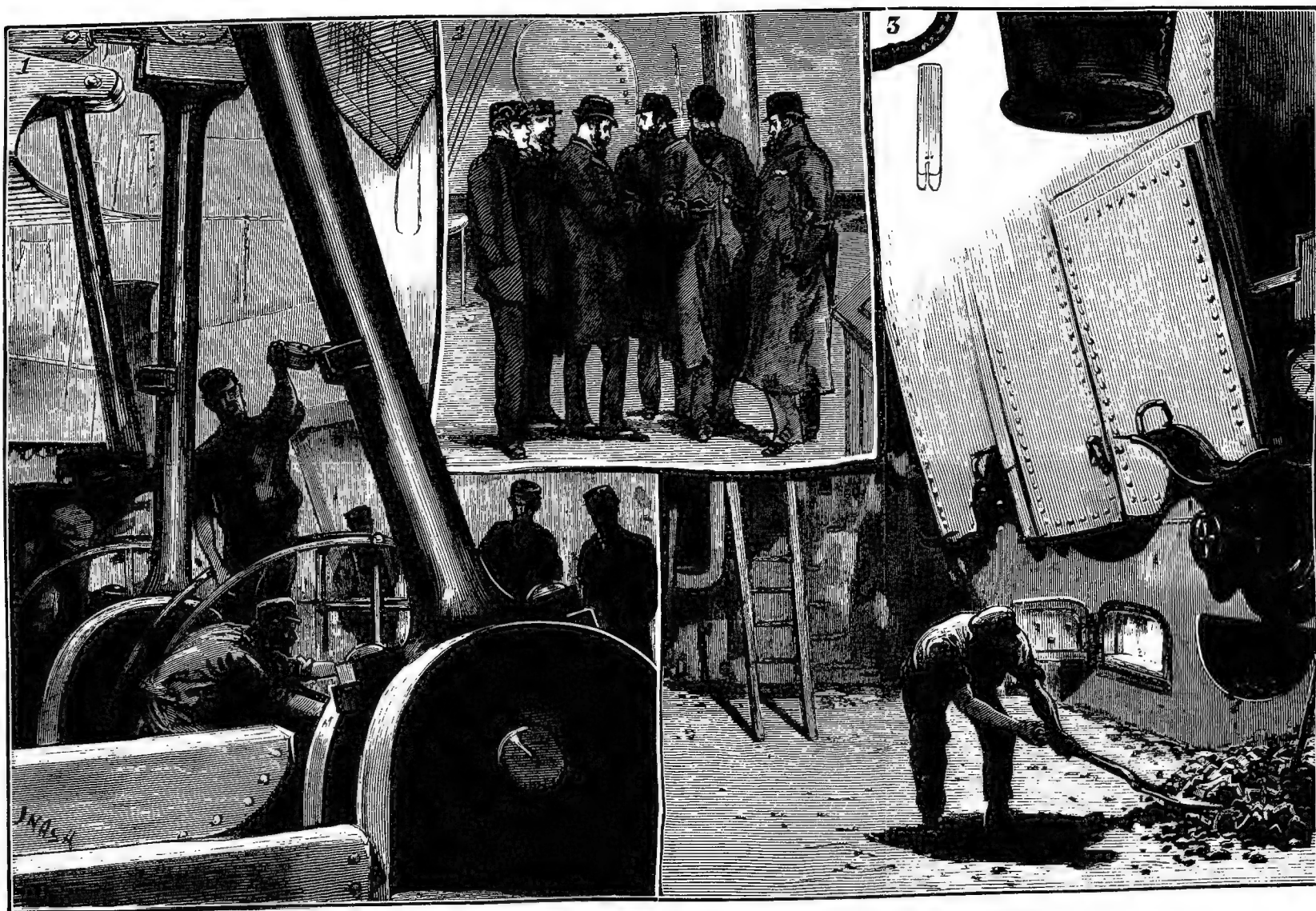
(Continued on page 406)

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION held a Conference at Sheffield on Tuesday, when the preacher at the special service, alluding to the conflict in the Church, said that there loomed in the future father imprisonment of the clergy, their degradation, and ultimately the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. A meeting of the South-west Yorkshire District Union was held in the evening, at which a letter from Dr. Pusey was read. The Hon. C. L. Wood, who presided, dealt mainly with the reasons why they refused obedience to the State Courts in spiritual matters.

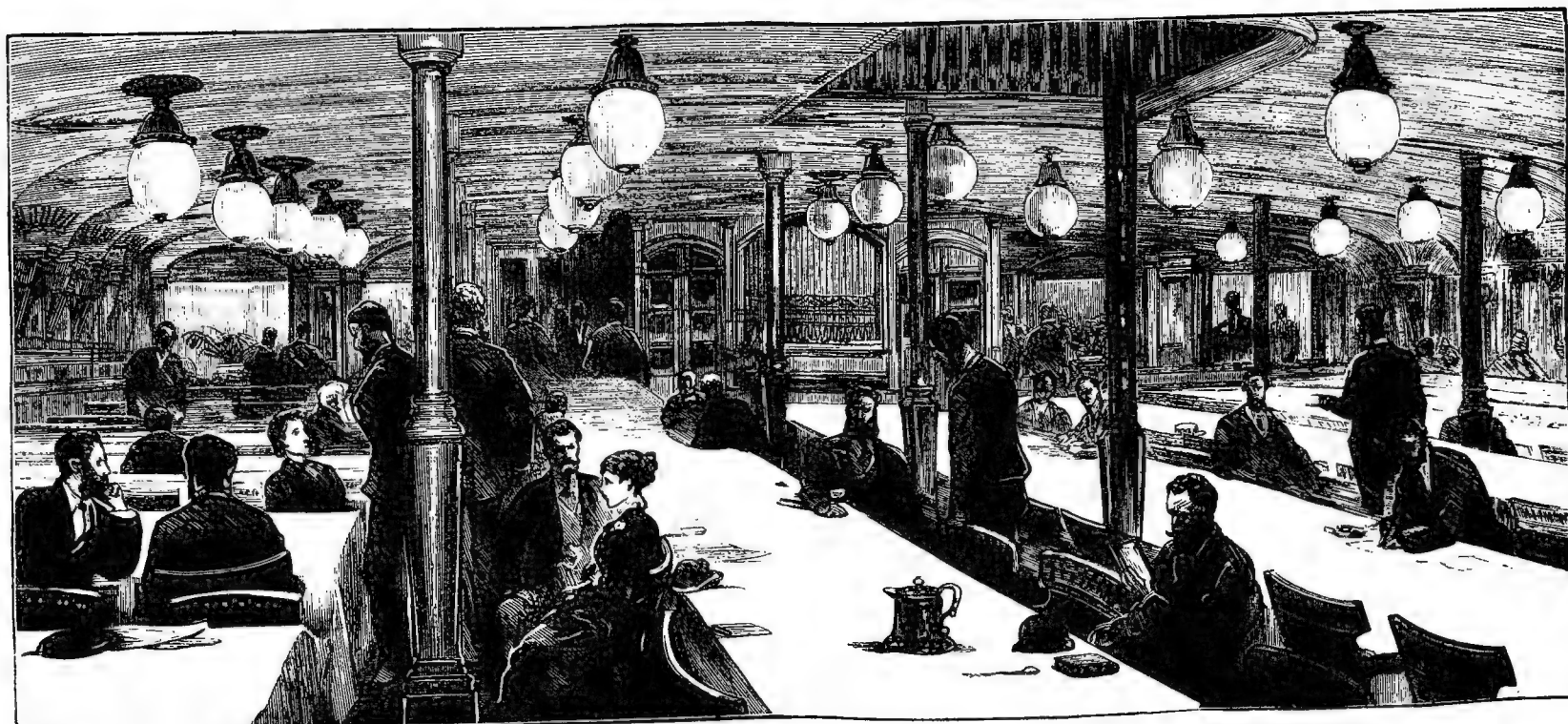
ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CENSUS similar to that recently taken at Newcastle has been instituted by the *Liverpool Daily Post* in anticipation of the Diocesan Conference, which is shortly to be held in that city. The result is not very encouraging. Forty-nine of the



THE "CITY OF ROME"

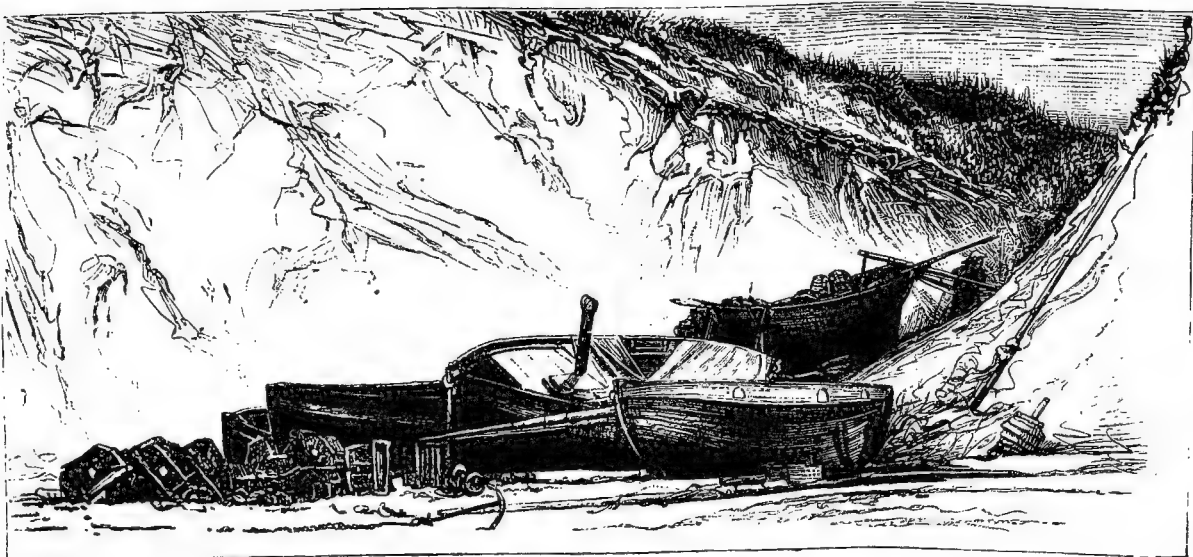


1. The Engine Room.—2. Taking the Time on the Measured Mile.—3. The Electric Light in the Stoke-Hole.



THE GRAND SALOON

THE NEW INMAN STEAMSHIP "CITY OF ROME"



FISHERMEN'S BOATS, RUNTUN GAP



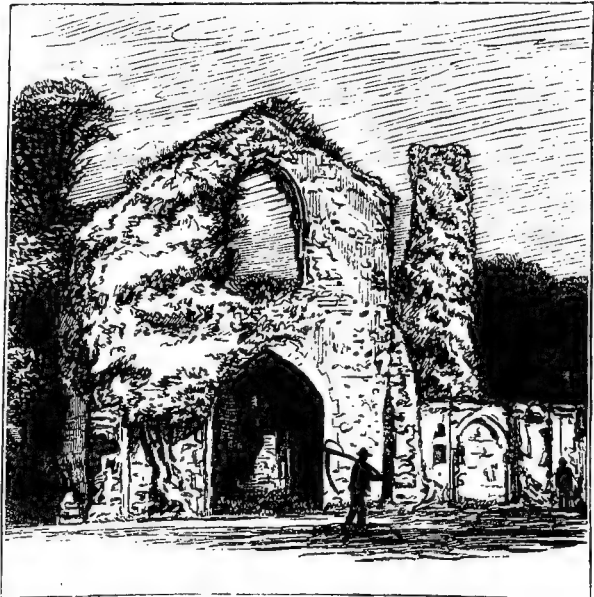
THE LIGHTHOUSE



GENERAL VIEW FROM THE EAST CLIFF



BROKEN CLIFFS, EASTWARD



BEESTON PRIORY

AN ARTIST'S NOTES AROUND CROMER, NORFOLK



A DIP OF THE HILLS on the northern coast of Norfolk lies the little town of Cromer. It is frequented by those who love pure air, broad firm sands, a fine open sea, and who can endure with equanimity the absence of the great excursionist class. Though not particularly interesting in itself, it deserves notice for the gallant and protracted defence its inhabitants have made against the ever-encroaching ocean. The struggle is an unequal one—the inroads of the invader being facilitated by the nature of the cliffs, which are in some places composed of sand so soft that on a hot dry day we have seen it streaming down the slopes, and blowing seaward off the hill tops, like puffs of smoke.

In our sketch of the western cliffs the sandy ephemeral nature of the mass in the centre has almost isolated the adjoining spur, which, standing like a sentinel in the van, must fall first before the advancing tide. Shipden, a port of some importance, was engulfed about the year 1350, and now lies four hundred yards out to sea; and much of old Cromer itself has shared the same fate.

The last great catastrophe happened in February, 1837, when an extraordinary high tide, heralded by a furious gale from the north-west, washed away a large Subscription Room, Bath House, and other buildings, and threatened the destruction of the town and church. This disaster appears to have somewhat aroused the energies of the inhabitants, and accordingly—stimulated by the loss of the jetty a few years later—a massive wall was commenced which, completed in 1846, now encircles the sea-front of the town. But still Cromer is imperilled. One old fisherman informed us that, after a two days' violent storm last winter, the foundations of this wall could be seen—that another day of such weather would have destroyed it, and then nothing could have saved the town. Let us hope this ancient mariner belongs to that imaginative race of tars, who occasionally descry (but always in the distance) the great sea serpent, and send home authentic portraits of the monster, not two of which have ever been alike.

Along this dangerous coast there are no less than four lighthouses within thirty-six miles, for the breakers run strong in Cromer Bay—

Now the great winds shoreward blow,
Now the salt tides seaward flow;
Now the wild white horses play,
Champ and chafe and toss in the spray.

The nearest lighthouse stands on a furze-clad hill, some three hundred yards inland, and midway between Cromer and Overstrand. From its balcony a fine panoramic view of Cromer and the surrounding country may be obtained. It was built in consequence of a succession of landslips, which so seriously compromised the stability of the old tower that it slipped into the sea about sixteen years ago. As the noble author of "Childe Harold" has taught us that "Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare," so our lighthouse keeper is able to supplement this fact in natural science by adding that starlings, larks, and occasionally scops-eared owls have the same quality of attractability, and are easily caught as they flutter in the autumnal gloaming about the revolving lamps.

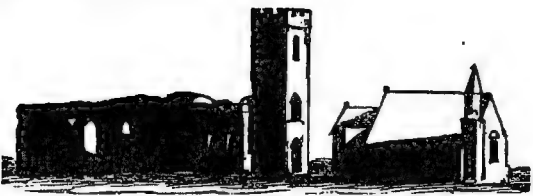
Sketch Number Five shows a few fishermen's boats, principally used at this season for crab and lobster fishing. They are peculiar in having bow and stern alike, and holes in the sides for oars instead of rowlocks. The rough Northern Sea would otherwise jerk up the oar, and throw back the oarsman—but they object to this method of "catching crabs" at Cromer.

Cromer possesses one of the finest churches in the county of Norfolk. Its square tower is lofty, handsome, and beautifully finished, and forms a landmark for many a league around. After the destruction of the port, and consequent loss of their trade, the once thriving town became but a poor fishing village, and the church, much too large for its congregation, gradually fell into disrepair, and was finally disused. The chancel was blown down with gunpowder, in 1861, and still lies in great fragments about the eastern end of the churchyard. But times began to brighten, and service was held in the tower; afterwards the chancel arch was bricked up and the nave added; and now that the iron road will inevitably bring back wealth, we may still see the grand old church restored to its former magnificence.

In a beautiful valley about a mile eastward of the town lies the ruined Church of St. Martin, Overstrand. Within it are several stones bearing imprints of splendid brasses of knightly figures and shields of arms. Perchance some bold Crusading spirits sleep their last sleep within its ivy-clad walls. Still, this is but surmise, the finger of Time having effaced all graven records:

Their bones are dust,
Their good swords rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

The church was erected in the reign of Richard II. (a former one, as usual, having been swallowed up by the waves). Service is now held in the modern building. It is, however, a subject of general regret that this should have been built in place of restoring the more sightly Norman pile.



A very pleasant stroll may be taken along the western cliffs to the ancient Priory at Beeston. Climbing the steep Beacon Hill, the ruins are seen embowered in trees in the vale below. Around are cornfields and rough common lands stocked with sweet-breathed kine, fat pullets by the score, and flocks of geese. A sparkling rivulet, reflecting walls and trees, goes bickering through the fields on its journey to the sea; while the ridge we stand upon is an effectual screen against the biting North wind. Verily, sweet Lady Isabel, the pious founder, or the devout monks of St. Augustine, were guided in their selection of a site for their religious house by the prescience that a scene of so much sylvan beauty and suggestive comfort might in some degree mitigate the rigorous severities of ascetic life.

Both botany and geology may be studied at Cromer. Wild yellow tulips and mignonette grow luxuriantly, while rarer plants are to be found on the hills and in the woods. The cliffs contain some fossilised remains, porphyry, and basalt. Sunburnt votaries of the crystalline science may be met with, wallet and hammer in hand, tapping the brown rocks in search of treasure trove. We knew one enthusiast who zealously devoted a whole wet day to this pursuit. He suffered afterwards from cold, but that was as nothing compared to the joy of having found a lump of bone, which might have once formed part of the osseous structure of some proboscidean pachyderm. Another disciple of Sir Roderick, having learned that jet abounded, stopped us to inquire where it was to be found; he had a large bag ready for its deposit. But unfortunately, we had ourselves vainly searched for it, and were finally content to discover it

in the form of manufactured trinkets, at the emporium of the excellent postmaster.

What is the finest sight in the world? Albert Smith answered "A beautiful English girl, on an English horse, under an English oak." Or is it the great sun rising in golden mist, then gilding the surface of the deep; or again sinking in fiery splendour beyond an emerald sea? In these favoured islands, lovely women are as the stars in the firmament. But where else does heaven-born Phoebus both rise and set above the sea—save at Cromer? During our visit we saw the setting sun but once, for in recalling the latter part of this unusual summer, one hears the burden of that old refrain: "For the rain it raineth every day."

INDUSTRIAL IRELAND AGAIN

I PROMISED a few words about Irish lace and Irish wood-carving. The former is still made in Limerick; but buyers in England must see that they get the real thing, and not machine-made imitations, Swiss and other. Limerick is very like Brussels lace. Lace is, or was, made on several estates, having been set going by the lady of the great house in the school and among the tenants. It used to be made in a good many convent-schools and workhouses. But in some, at least, of the former I find the making has been discontinued: "There was no sale for it."

Those who can look back as far as William Dargan's Irish Exhibition of 1853 will remember the many samples of Irish point and guipure which were then to be seen, not only in the Exhibition Building but in Dublin shops, and even at railway stations. Indeed, in Ireland, that 1853 Exhibition was looked on by many as the Great Exhibition of 1851 was by the enthusiasts of commerce; it was to inaugurate a reign of peaceful industry. It certainly failed to do this as completely as its grander sister failed to usher in the Millennium. The old sores, the Church and the Land, were too deep to be scaled over with hopes and good wishes; now that those sores have been well cleansed by legislation, we may hope for a permanent healing, all the bluster of the so-called Nationalists being nothing but "proud flesh," a symptom, I believe, that the cure is going on all right.

The Exhibition now talked of would be a very different thing from that of '53; it would show what Ireland really could do under very trying circumstances. Some of us may think it premature; but at any rate it would let Irish makers know their deficiencies, and would convince them of the need of finish and neatness, as well as of honesty of fabric. But to come back to the lace; it is now made, I believe, chiefly for middlemen, who either give out the thread to cottiers' wives and daughters, or else contract with a school to take all its work. Irish point is made at Clones in Monaghan; other lace at Carrickmacross schools, and also in industrial schools round Dublin, and at Youghal. There was a "Book of Irish Lace," but it is out of print, and I have only been able to hear of it in connection with the late Mr. Blackburne, of South Audley Street. I hope some Londoner may be led to hunt up a copy. In Regent Street are two shops where samples of several kinds of Irish lace may be seen; and this is perhaps enough, for lace can never be, like frieze, a boon to the million.

Of Irish bog oak and yew most people have seen samples. The material has been applied to what seem most unsuitable purposes—a brooch in oakwood, carved like an old abbey, for instance; how can it be carved with the finish needful for trinkets? I think most of these finical knickknacks, set with crystals that mostly drop out, are a mistake. Intractable stuff like oak should be kept for bolder work; and of this there is a good deal to be seen in the Dublin shops. It is a distinctly local industry, and deserves every encouragement.

Furniture, too, might surely be much more largely made than it now is. There are several West of England towns whence household furniture, and church and school fittings, are supplied to all parts of the island. Ireland might at least supply her own needs in these respects; while in small things, like bookstands, desks, boxes, she might do more than supply herself. I bought, years ago, in one of the Wicklow glens, some inlaid work—arbutus and yew—which was cheap and effective, and has stood the test of time. Let every "patriot" furnish one room at least in house or chambers with Irish-made furniture of Irish wood. (Carlyle's hint about every patriot planting at least one tree for his country's good will naturally have to be acted on by way of supplement.) Let the crockery be from Belleek (none better); and the mantel-pieces of Cork or Connemara marble. All this kind of work, if good, would find a ready market in England; English people would rather go to Ireland for such things than to Germany, whence so much of our furniture is brought. Of course, for artistic carving there is always a market, and the genius of the Irish for Art was sufficiently proved to English connoisseurs by the excellent work which Sir John Deane's corps did in the Oxford Museum. The capitals there show that the old spirit which wrought on the Rock of Cashel and in many a now ruined church is still alive. But carving is carving; and much of the bog-oak work is more like engraving. It reminds me of what the late Mr. Hill Burton said of the minuteness, not to say pettiness, of Gaelic ornamentation in general.

Among other decayed industries is cutlery, for which Lamprey was proverbial in Sir Jonah Barrington's day; hat-making, which has had its ups and downs in Ireland as elsewhere; book-binding, in which there is room for others besides Marcus Ward. Books are often sent from London to be bound in some English country town; why not to Dublin? And why should Limerick gloves, the traditional gloves that could be packed in a nutshell, live only as the title of a novel?

I spoke of some Irish newspapers having, till quite lately, had so few advertisements of Irish wares. *United Ireland* certainly makes up for the past shortcomings of others. The *mot d'ordre* of the "National Convention" is: "Use nothing but Irish wares." No thoughtful Englishman will object. If Ireland thrives, the spirit which moves those who help on this most desirable result will not be narrowly questioned. They may do it to "Boycott" the English manufacturer; but, just as St. Paul was glad that some should preach out of envy, provided they did preach the truth, so the large-hearted man, who looks to the joint good of the United Kingdom, will rejoice that Irish wares are made, if they are well made, no matter with what intent. It won't do to have Irish brands on foreign goods—a proceeding not wholly new, and which *United Ireland* says is being tried again. A good sign it is that Irish Unions, Mountmellick for instance, are beginning to proclaim that all the articles for which they invite tenders must be of Irish manufacture. *United Ireland* admits all trade advertisements half-price; one of its advertisers—Hely, of Denmark Street, Dublin—will raise his 400 envelope-makers to 1,000 if he gets encouragement.

No doubt a movement like this will do much good, if it is honestly carried out. In 1840 something of the same kind was attempted; the priests were to wear Irish felt hats, and in Dublin in one year the number of hatters rose from fifty to three hundred. "The Dublin Exhibition will be a ground," says *United Ireland*, "on which all men may meet in amity;" but, as a correspondent remarks, there is no need to wait for the Exhibition to see what is made in the country. Men won't make merely to exhibit. As Mr. W. J. Lane of Cork, who originated the idea of the Exhibition, remarks, people must ask the shopkeepers and merchants for things which were made in Ireland thirty years ago, and many of which are still made in a small way. Demand will create supply. The essential points are that these things should be *bona fide*—no more Repeal buttons made in Birmingham—and that they should be good and well-finished and

also cheap; the buyer is already being called upon not to mind giving a little more for home manufacture than for "English rubbish," but this is asking too much of ordinary human nature. The thing will be to make no rubbish; let the "foreigner" keep that part of the market; and to have faith that better things will soon drive out the rubbish. Her linen and her porter prove that Ireland can, when she tries, combine perfection of finish with purity of material. "A Manufacturer" (writing to *United Ireland*) also gives a case in point; he says that large quantities of linings are sent from Manchester to Glanmire, County Cork, and Armagh, to be dyed and finished, and are so well done that they are always charged a farthing a yard extra in Manchester lists. He reminds us too of the acknowledged excellence of the Mespil hats (in the days of the beaver "Carolines"), and says that the dyeing there is as good as ever. If Ireland gets a start now, and finds trade reviving and the grass-grown streets of once-busy towns again trodden by well-employed artisans, she will naturally get into better temper, and will see that it is not contributions from America which will help her, but such steady well-finished work as shall enable her to take her proper place as a respected member of the Triple Kingdom. Let Ireland help, not growing weary if all does not succeed at once; let England help, heartily, without any selfish fear lest Ireland's gain should be her loss. Let the many Irish in *partibus*, forced, i.e., by the necessities of their life to live out of Ireland, help by wearing Irish goods, and taking care to get the real thing. One class of Irish manufacture is too well known in England. If the League could only Boycott five-sixths of the shebeen-shops, it would be doing a good work; but unhappily the raw whiskey sellers are coming out as martyrs in the controversy between the people and the police. "Mercator," in *United Ireland*, says, "England's yoke is fastened on us by four things, whisky, porter, tobacco, shoddy; it's no use attacking the last unless we get rid of the other three." This is sound advice.

One Irish industry, which ought not to be a small one, I have said nothing about. It grieves my heart to hear of Kinsale mackerel brought into Penzance by Lowestoft or Cornish boats, and sent to London as "Newlyn fish." Why should there not be Kinsale boats enough to make this a losing game for the stranger? The subject of Irish fisheries must be left to another time. How if the League were to get up a Patriotic Fisheries' Union, supported by a weekly "rent" from every parish, and so well guaranteed that interest might be paid on its shares and annuities secured on its fund? It might do for the cottier something like what the Government *rentes* have done for the French peasant. But of this more by and by. Enough now, that since I began to write the industrial movement has become very real, and, for those who read between the lines, and have the good sense to disregard bluster and nonsense, very promising. One thing is clear—whining shiftlessness has no longer any excuse. The great statesman, whose crowning work is this hope-kindling Land Act, has cut the ground from under the feet of those who, generation after generation, have laid all the fault on England. A word to Irish manufacturers. They make good things;—none better; but they do not, as the Welshman I spoke of do, as the Scotch dyers do, set their things out dexterously before the public. And the British buyer is used to a whole apparatus of samples, little books, and agencies. A bad system, no doubt; but you can't buy a thing if you don't know of its existence. H. S. FAGAN

UP THE SEINE

BUT few tourists go up the Seine. It is certainly rather an awkward trip, but it is worth the trouble. One great objection is that the steamers which start from Havre are dependent upon the tide, and thus never start at the same hour two days running. Then again there is only one service a day, and the steamers are small, and not to be compared with the magnificent boats which ascend the Rhine. They indeed very closely resemble a London penny steamer, with this difference, that the bridge upon which the captain stands and gives his orders to the call boy is two or three times as broad as in the steamers that ply between Chelsea and Greenwich. To the limited space of this upper-deck passengers are admitted upon the payment of two francs. This fee obtains for them a "reserved seat" and the society of the man at the wheel, who, unlike other men in the same position of life, is allowed to speak and to be spoken to. In spite of these disadvantages a trip up the Seine from Havre to Rouen is well worth the time and trouble. It takes about seven hours, and costs from six to seven francs.

After leaving Havre the steamer crosses the mouth of the river, and calls at Honfleur. Visitors at Trouville will find it a very pleasant route to Paris or Rouen, if they drive to Honfleur and then take the steamer. Trouville is about ten miles from Honfleur, and the road is exceedingly picturesque, lying between the hills and the sea. On one side is a splendid sea view with Cape Le Havre in the distance, and upon the other side the hill-sides, chiefly covered with orchards, which are at this time of year laden with ripe fruit. After Honfleur the steamer does not stop till it reaches its destination—Rouen. But at several small towns it slackens speed, and a boat puts off from the quaint primitive-looking quay, and brings passengers to the steamer, and takes them on shore.

Navigation on the Seine does not practically extend above Rouen, but from that city to Havre, the river is capable of floating sailing vessels of from 400 to 500 tons, and steamers of about 700 tons, at high tide. This part of the Seine is known as the Seine Maritime. Its mouth and course are much encumbered by numerous sandbanks, which shift frequently and suddenly. About three-quarters of a mile above Honfleur, the two masts of a ship, which stranded and went down, can be seen standing ten or twelve feet out of the water.

The hills which run more or less parallel with the course of the river are not crowned with castles or ruins like those on the banks of the Rhine. Their places are taken by modern *châteaux*, and here and there, though these are much more rare, one sees a ruined convent or abbey. The hills approach the river now on one side, and now on the other, but the river is never shut in between two walls, but always on one side there is a plain, extending to the foot of the hills in the distance. The river is very tortuous. Between Havre and Rouen its course resembles a gigantic W.

After leaving Honfleur, the first place of any importance is Tancarville, on the right bank. This building, whose white walls look so well against a background of trees, is the ruin of an old fortified *château*; it is situated upon the summit of a rock, one hundred and fifty feet above the river. A little farther up on the other side is the great plain of Marais Vernier, which stretches away to the west. This plain is intersected by dykes and ditches full of water; it is a great place of resort for sportsmen and botanists.

At the time of the equinoctial gales and spring tides, a great wave with a perpendicular front rushes up the river as far as Jumièges, and sometimes it reaches Rouen. This is the bar or bore. Of late years many embankments have been erected which serve to mitigate the violence of this wave. For this purpose the Quay of Quillebeuf has been much extended. It is at this town that ships of heavy tonnage take a pilot on board, who conducts them up to Rouen.

The bore is felt with the greatest intensity in the neighbourhood of Villequier, and with somewhat less strength at Caudebec. The wave advances with extraordinary rapidity, the level of the water being raised to a considerable height. The same phenomenon occurs in many English rivers, as the Severn and Dee. It is said to reach the great height of twelve feet in the Brahmapootra.

The little French guide book which is sold on the steamers contains an account of a sad accident which happened just off Villequier to a daughter of Victor Hugo. As she was crossing the river a gust of wind upset the small boat in which she and her companions were sailing, and they were all drowned. Villequier is a very picturesque little village, situated at the foot of well-wooded hills; but it has a sad notoriety for the number of shipwrecks which have taken place there.

Between Villequier and Caudebec are the ruins of the Abbey of St. Wandrille, the walls of the nave and part of the five chapels surrounding the choir are all that remain. Another abbey, which is a good way further up the Seine, is the Abbey of Jumièges: this was founded in the seventh century on the site of a Roman establishment; it has been restored and rebuilt several times since then.

About ten miles from Rouen, just below the village of Grand Couronne, there stands a Doric pillar of stone, ornamented with bronze rings and *bas-reliefs*. This pillar is surmounted with an eagle. The bronze rings bear the words of Jena and Austerlitz, the *bas-relief* represents the Star of the Legion of Honour surrounded by laurels. The inscription on the pedestal bears the date December 9th, 1840. This monument marks the spot where the remains of Napoleon I. were transferred from the *Normandie*, which had borne them from St. Helena on to the *Dorade*, which carried them on to Paris, where the funeral took place. While this transfer was taking place, the priest of the little town of Val-de-Haye was, with the mayor and population, holding a service in the little church close by. Under the pillar lies a box, containing some coins and medals, some of the earth from the tomb at St. Helena, some of the wood of the coffin, a piece of the willow which shaded the tomb, and some of the Emperor's hair.

Soon after leaving Val-de-Haye the new cast-iron tower of the Cathedral at Rouen comes in view.

THE COUNTRY BANKER: NEW STYLE

THE new style of country banker is the representative of joint-stock banking enterprise; he is the manager of the local branch, and as such is comparatively a modern institution. Not that joint-stock banks are the growth of yesterday by any means, but the great development of branches in small towns is more recent, and has gone on in increasing ratio during the last ten or twenty years.

The year 1825 was one of great commercial panic, and some sixty of the then existing banks stopped payment; at the present time there is only one joint-stock bank carrying on business which was established before that year, namely, the Bank of Liverpool, which was founded in 1821. The Bank of England dates from 1694, but is not taken into account here, as it occupies a position quite exceptional to all the other joint-stock banks. After the panic of '25 had subsided many new banks were started, and during the last ten years most of the large joint-stock banks, which at present carry on business in the manufacturing towns, were called into being. From that time there has been a continuous growth in the number of banks all over the country; new ones have been formed, and the old ones have had to open branches in the smaller towns, until there is hardly a market-town of the most insignificant dimensions which has not one, or possibly more than one, branch bank.

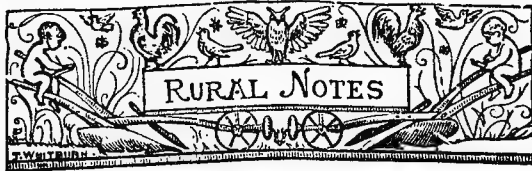
The modern country banker—or the bank manager, as the jealous old private banker would be most careful to call him—appears usually as one of two types. Generally middle-aged or old, he is prim, precise, and methodical in all his ways; his clothes are carefully made, and well-brushed, and his shaven or well-trimmed beard and neatly-arranged necktie betoken the pains which he takes over his toilet; there is a studied carefulness about his whole appearance, which adds juvenility to his aspect in spite of his grey hair and grizzled beard. Accustomed to regular hours of business, and to having each day allotted to its own labour, he is exacting in matters of work, and must have everything done with systematic regularity, while untidiness and carelessness on the part of his clerks are very grave offences, and are sure to be remembered to their disadvantage. With the great work of the bank he has nothing to do; the investment and financing of its funds, and the questions of internal administration or outside relationships do not come within the compass of his duty; they are managed at the head office, and he knows nothing about them. He is in fact a master of details, and this characteristic he takes with him into every department of his life. If his private office is trim and orderly to an almost painful extent, with its carefully-arranged pens, and accurately-docketed papers, his linen drawer is equally so, and he knows as well where to lay his hand at a moment's notice on any article of dress he wants, as on a letter or a book. His reputation for accuracy and carefulness extends over the parish, and, if his parts are not brilliant, he is safe, and his opinion on any matters that he understands will at any rate be characterised by common-sense. He can also be trusted to hold his tongue, a great acquirement in these days of universal and incessant babble, and any private matters which are mentioned to him are as safe from becoming public gossip as though he had never known them. The result is that he is greatly sought after to arrange or settle disagreements, to be treasurer or manager of local funds, and to undertake the office of executor and trustee, even for those with whom his personal acquaintance has only been slight, and the trifling legacy which he sometimes (but not always) receives in the last-mentioned capacity is after all only a poor return for his conscientious discharge of the trust.

The other type of modern banker is very unlike in personal appearance to the one just mentioned. To meet him without knowing him you would probably mistake him for a farmer, and this impression would not be removed after a few minutes' casual conversation, for you would find him well up in all matters relating to the farm and field, and most likely before long discover that he dabbled a little in practical farming himself during his hours of recreation. The studied neatness of dress which we noticed in the former type is altogether absent here, and although you can hardly say that he is untidy, he looks like a countryman who either has not much money, or does not care to spend it over his dress. In sterling worth he is quite as good as the other man, and while his accounts are as accurate, his books and papers may not present that elegant trimness which we noticed just now. His manner also is less reserved, and he very readily casts aside the ideas and traditions of his office, and more quickly adapts himself to the humour of the company he is in. In all probability he was placed in the bank when young by some family influence, and although he would have preferred a more active life in the fields, he has been wise enough to stick to the calling in which at middle age he found himself.

The position of a bank manager in a small country town is thought by many people to be a very desirable one, and in some respects he leads a pleasant and comfortable life. Generally he has some private means, either through inheritance, or savings, or both, and from the carefulness necessary in dealing with other people's money, he has learnt to be careful with his own, and his natural tendency has come to be parsimoniousness, so that if he has a little store he is always adding to it. And well for him if he can do so; for while there are some banks which pay their servants liberally, they are the exception rather than the rule, and that bank, even if its dividend equals twenty per cent., cannot be said to offer a brilliant prospect for a young man starting in life, which rewards its managers after thirty or forty years' services with a salary of 250*l.* or 300*l.* per annum. Many a country manager has to be content with 180*l.* to 200*l.* a year, and the hope—which in most cases never comes to fulfilment—of some day getting a better offer. People often wonder how it is that banks can make so much money and pay such large dividends, but if

they knew the salaries of the managers and clerks their wonder would soon be of another kind.

In large country towns we find bank managers of an entirely different mould from those we have mentioned, but they are not closely allied with the country—they are town men who are sent to take charge of big country offices, where there is a large staff of clerks, from some of whom the needful local information can at all times be gained. Such men, however, are only found in big provincial towns, and possess hardly anything in common with the country banker either of the old or the new style.



EXHAUSTED FARMS.—A writer in a contemporary remarks: "A shrewd Northumbrian farmer, a friend of mine, has been offered a farm for nothing for three years. Considering, however, that one farm afforded quite sufficient opportunities of losing money, he declined the tempting offer. The fact is that a great deal of land has been so thoroughly exhausted by impecunious farmers that for some years it would not be worth taking over even at a premium. Where this is the case, the landlord is, of course, a severe loser. The responsibility, as a rule, rests solely upon himself. Farms have been too often let to tenants who have not sufficient capital to work the land profitably, the landlord solacing himself with the thought that the law of distress gives him a perfect security for his rent."

ARCHDEACON DENISON has the rare merit of never being afraid to speak out. Preaching at Cheddar on the occasion of the harvest thanksgiving, he said he was sorry to be obliged to confess that the people who were always railing at "miserable and wretched weather," "ruined crops," "detestable climate," and so forth, belonged almost entirely to what was called the upper classes of the people. Such a tone was a sin in them of a far deeper hue than in the mouths of agricultural labourers, and of those whose home and living might be said to be daily imperilled in adverse weather periods. The Archdeacon said he was afraid provisions would be dear this season, and often in poor condition. Only by watching and prayer could we overcome the temptation to say, "Who shall show us any good?"

COMING WINTER.—A correspondent at Williton informs us that on Wednesday week the thermometer fell to 31°, and ice was on the water. Next night the leaves of the kidney beans and pumpkins in the kitchen garden were blackened by frost. On the same day a sprinkling of snow fell on the Brendin Hills, reminding the weather observers of the 4th of October, 1880, when snow fell at Cloutsham at the Meet of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds. At Chiswick on the 5th of October one degree of frost was registered.

AN UGLY RUMOUR is abroad that the farms becoming vacant this autumn are but few in number compared with those which will become vacant next spring. In fact it is freely stated that in the Eastern Counties next Lady Day there will be such an agricultural exodus as will cause most serious embarrassment to the landowning interest. In some cases the demand for rents higher than the times allow is spoken of as the cause, but the general reason appears to be a thorough discouragement and discontent with farm work and its present risks and losses in England. Last year a single Lincolnshire farmer lost 2,300*l.* on a 950-acre holding.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.—Addressing the farmers of Cheshire the other day, Mr. Finchett said, "The time has come when purely local Shows should be abolished. If we had but one Show for every county in England, and the Royal to wind up, it would answer all practical purposes." With this remark the Chester Farmers' Club appeared heartily to agree.

GREAT ESTATES.—It is reported that Cliveden has passed into the hands of Mr. Edward Levy-Lawson; and that Prestbury Park has been purchased by Mr. W. A. Baring Bingham.

NORWICH will soon have an Agricultural Hall. Two-thirds of the money required is already subscribed, and work we believe will soon be commenced. The local Naturalists' Society have had good luck of late, for they have captured some very rare Hymenopterous insects at Felthorpe, and Lord Walsingham, one of their members, has observed a new moth at Merton. Another member read at the last meeting an account of the breeding of the Short-Eared Owl in Norfolk.

WALES appears to have little reason to complain this year; while the wheat crop is under average in England, in Wales it equals the full yield of 1878. Barley is rather over an average yield, potatoes and roots may be reckoned over the average. Private correspondents and the local press, both of North and South Wales, are at one as to the general good luck of the Principality as compared with England.

FOOD, says a Bristol correspondent, must vary wonderfully in price in the West Country. The Union contract for bread is 4½*d.* per quarter loaf, beef, mutton, and pork are supplied at 6¾*d.*, and suet at 4½*d.* per lb. For all these articles the private householder has to pay at least as much as half again more, i.e., 50 per cent. That our correspondent thinks is a material difference between wholesale and retail; we think so too. Are there no stores or co-operative bakeries at Bristol?

A METHOD OF LEADING CATTLE.—Mr. J. W. Gilman writes from Nebraska to say that "to those who have tugged and worried over cows that would not lead at the halter, the hint may be welcome that they may easily be led if the leader will take a half hitch in the halter around one ear of each cow in such a way that it will not slip off."

WASPS.—From separate sources, in Kent, in Somerset, in Hertford, and in Ireland, we learn that this has been a year of remarkably few wasps. This is "a falling off in the rural population" over which there will be rejoicing rather than grief. Drought in the early summer has before this been thought to be very much against the *Vespidæ*.

HIRING FAIRS are commonly said to be on the decline, but at Gloucester, last week, there was an enormous attendance of masters and mistresses, men-servants and maid-servants. Besides the hirings, there was a great deal of holiday making, and a number of shows had a thriving time.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—A splendid male osprey has just been shot near Lowth. On the 24th of September a hoopoe was shot at Mablethorpe. Three honey buzzards have been observed at Aldeburgh in Suffolk. A great snipe has been shot at Seaton Carew in Durham. The holly fern has been found at Llanrothal, near Monmouth. Fern collectors, so a correspondent informs us, have practically eradicated the rare fern *Cryptopteris fragilis*, once common in the neighbourhood of Matlock.

CATTLE.—By Privy Council order, cattle are not to be moved from Wiltshire into Somerset before the end of the present month. In Lancashire 181 farms are still infected with disease, and 12 of these are cases of fresh infection within the past fortnight.

PIGEONS are being used by country doctors to carry messages. Carriers can be sent with prescriptions from a country house where the doctor is visiting, and he can leave pigeons at places from which he wishes reports of progress to be despatched at specified times, or at certain crises.

SWALLOWS are leaving us, or have left. In their flight over Italy thousands have been slaughtered by the so-called "sportsmen" of the land of organ-grinders and cheap *restaurants*. A leading member of an Italian "sporting" club has publicly boasted of killing nearly three thousand! Swifts lingered this year on our own more hospitable shores as late as 24th September, being three weeks beyond the average time.

NEW SHEAF-BINDING REAPER.—A protracted harvest experience with one of the sheaf-binders which competed at the Royal Agricultural Trial in August, has led to a transformation of the machine, alike in the mode of separating the sheaf-bunch and in the knotting, string-holding, and delivery of the bound sheaves. In the new machine of Messrs. H. F. Howard the needle arm, instead of binding in its *descent*, grips and binds the sheaves in its *ascent*; and a very simple yet new device secures perfect squareness in the butt-end of every sheaf. A few weeks ago this new machine was employed in reaping some wheat at Great Stoughton. The result of the trial was most satisfactory. The binding material is Manila twine, and the tying is exceedingly neat and compact.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A few days ago a bull was being driven from the cattle dock at Newcastle, when it suddenly rushed into the bedroom of an invalid lady. No serious harm was done.—At a case recently heard at Long Ashton, an experienced knacker gave evidence. Asked what became of slaughtered horses about his part he observed that the best sorts were sold as cat's meat and the rest was spiced and seasoned for sale in London as sausages and savealls!—The Government have bought a considerable area of land near Rochester. A large fort is expected to be erected.—A new company has been formed, with the object of making ammonia available as an agricultural fertiliser.



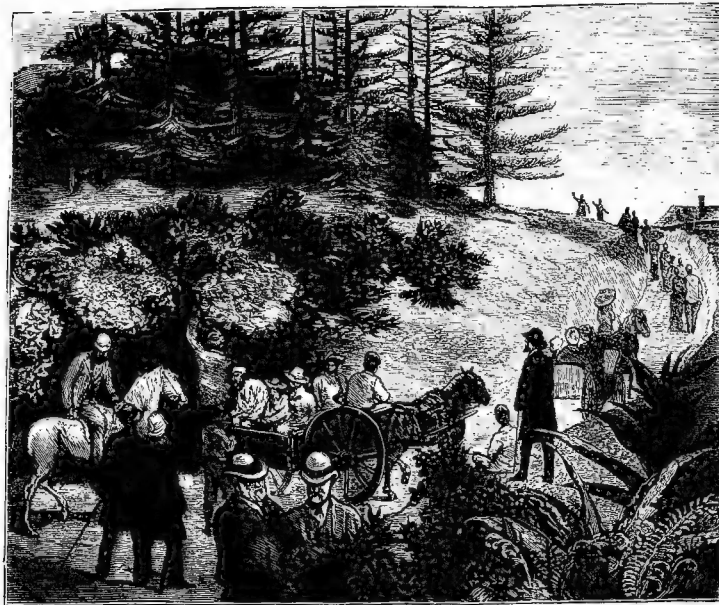
MESSRS. CHAPPELL AND CO.—Very opportunely for the coming Christmas festivities in country houses comes a nicely got-up edition of *Uncle Samuel*, a sparkling operetta, by George Grossmith. This pleasing trifle was brought out at the Opera Comique last May. Only four characters are needed, and the time of performance is but thirty minutes, hence small must be the amount of musical talent and limited the stock of patience which cannot supply the company and audience for this operetta. Both libretto and music are excellent.—"Nellie's Little Song Book," by J. Crampton, will be received in the schoolroom and nursery with acclamations; its twenty-five merry and sometimes grave songs will be easily learnt by the little ones, and sung in the drawing-room with great success before dinner during the children's half hour.—Two pretty songs, of a somewhat melancholy type, music by C. H. R. Marriott, are: "Unforgotten," a pathetic poem, by E. Oxenford, with a cheerful ending, the compass from B below the lines to E fourth space; and "Happy Days Departed," words by R. A. Lejoindre, also for a mezzo-soprano. By the same composer is "The Haven of Rest," the words by C. J. Rowe, are founded upon the touching incident of a little sufferer in a Children's Hospital listening with delight to the singing of a kind-hearted artist, and at the end of the song closing its eyes for ever.—Of medium compass and of average merit is "My Prince," written and composed by Percy Reeve.—Two patriotic songs of a military type are, "To Arms," written and composed by Eden Hooper and C. T. Tinney; and "True to the Core," words and music by S. Elliott; both are suitable for musical readings of seaside concerts.—Three very good pianoforte pieces for the drawing-room are respectively "Old English Revels," by Oliver Cramer; "A Doll's Frolic," by Percy Reeve; and "Allegretto à la Rigodon," by William Smallwood.—The above firm is first in the field with their "Christmas Number of New and Popular Dance Music," which contains twelve excellent specimens of their kind by D'Albert, Waldeufel, and other favourite composers.—Four arrangements from Sullivan's comic opera *Pastime*, amusingly illustrated on the frontispiece, are "The Patriotic Waltz," "Quadrille," "Lancers," and "Polka," all arranged with his usual skill by Charles D'Albert.—The most original part of "The Cigarette Polka," by J. Cooke, is the frontispiece; the music is danceable, but lacks originality.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—Part 52, Volume VII., of *The Organist's Quarterly Journal*, which completes its thirteenth year (a very respectable age for a musical specialist composition) contains an address from the editor, who, after thanking those critics who have supported him in his successful efforts, not only to accept the assistance of experienced composers, but to hold out a helping hand to rising artists, makes some rather severe remarks upon a critic who says that "the right sort of composers have not been asked to contribute to this work." The editor then gives a list of seventy-four contributors, amongst whom will be found the leading organists of the day, at home and abroad, together with some who are as yet unknown to fame. The current number contains a neatly-written "Postlude," by C. W. Pearce, Mus. Bac., Cantab. "Andante," by John Alsop, a very simple and playable piece. "Fughetta," the briefest and most original of the contributions, by W. Hepworth, organist of St. Jacob's Church, Saxony. A "Gavotte," of an ordinary type, by Wm. Blakeley, and a clever "Fugue" on the initials "Bach," by W. Conradi, of Schwerin; and a "Concluding Voluntary" by Hermann Lott.—As useful and grammatical studies for the schoolroom, "Miniatures pour le Piano," by Oliver King, in three books, may be recommended.—Whilst still more severe, under the light name of "Drei Stücke in Tanzform," by Heinrich Hofmann, some honest work with good results will be found.

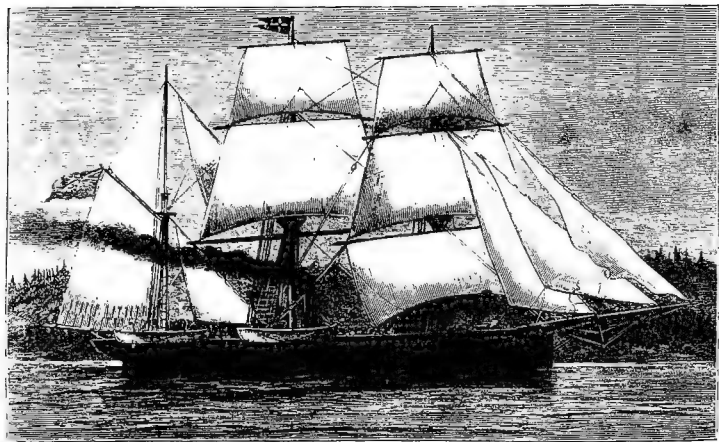
MESSRS. SWAN AND CO.—Two songs, music and words by Walter Spinney, are, the one, of the somewhat hackneyed church music type, the title of which will convey its subject, "The Anthem," *c'est à dire* a passer-by struck with admiration and reverence for "the grand tones which filled the roof;" the other merrier and far more original, "The Dame with the Merry Eye," a song which will make its mark wherever it is sung.

MESSRS. GODDARD AND CO.—"Pity the Poor," words by W. King, music by J. J. Sawyer, is one of the favourites on the list of the Haverly Minstrels. It is published in two keys, E flat and G, and will prove effective at a musical reading or charity concert, more especially as it may be sung without payment of a fee.—"Valse Caractéristique pour le Piano," by Ch. Gounod, is a remarkably brilliant and showy piece for after-dinner performance.

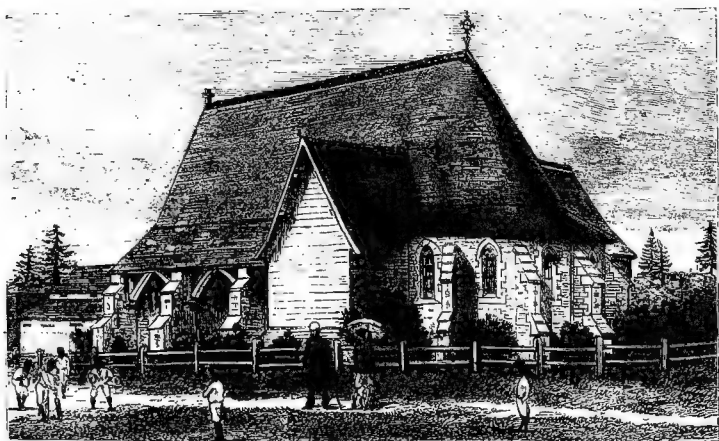
A FEMININE PARAGON advertises for a husband in a recent number of a Berlin journal, and on reading the list of her perfections it certainly seems strange that such a treasure should remain unappreciated by the sterner sex. She announces that "a young noblewoman, having a large fortune, and holding a distinguished position, who is as lovely as Helen, as good a housekeeper as Penelope, as economical as the Electress Marianne of Brandenburg, and as *spirituelle* as Madame de Staël, who sings like Jenny Lind, dances like Cerito, plays the piano like Rosa Kastner, the violin like Theobald Milanollo, and the harp like Bertrand, is as good a sculptor as the Princess Marie of Orleans, and who is as austere as Lucretia, having no masculine acquaintances, seeks a husband through the medium of this journal." The young lady is certainly not blind to her own charms.



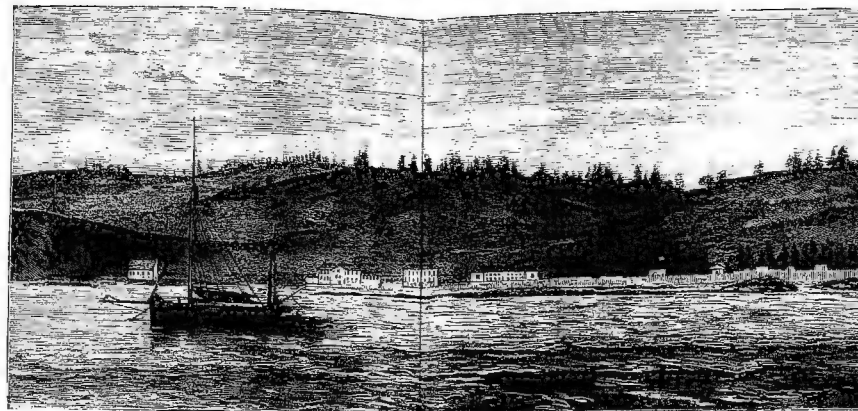
ON THE MARCH TO THE MISSION



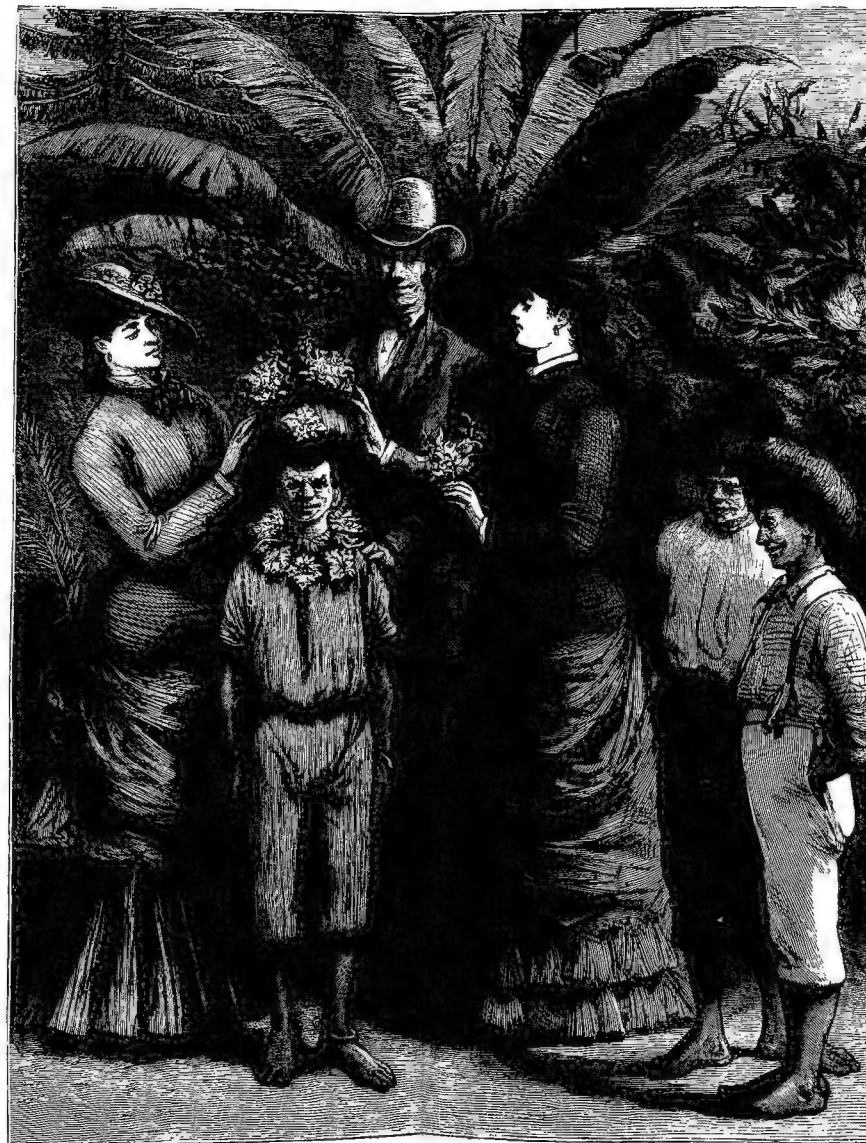
THE MELANESIAN MISSION BOAT "SOUTHERN CROSS"



ST. BARNABAS CHURCH



KINGSTON, OR "OLD CONVICT TOWN"



PAINTING THE LILY

A VISIT TO NORFOLK ISLAND—II.



CONSECRATION OF ST. BARNABAS CHURCH



A GROUP OF NATIVES



THE OLD COMMISSARIAT STORE

THE NUTS WE CRACK

"I'll bring thee clustering filberts," says Caliban; and Nature very generously follows the lead of the monster with a head like a Swiss nutcracker, and gives us yearly a pretty ample store of the sweet, milky-juiced nuts that hang in twos and threes, ay, and sixes and nines, on the stubbs. The learned are agreed to differ as to the origin of the wood filbert, and say that it means "full beard," from the shaggy husk; *phillon*, or *feuille*, leaf and beard; while those of the poetic soul assert that the name is derived from Phyllis, who "was shaped into a nut tree." But filbert, cob, or hazel-nut, they are all botanically the same, and have been favourites with young and old for ages. It falls to the lot of many, however, to go through life without seeing how nuts are scientifically grown. We have been a nutting in our youth perhaps, and sought the "brown shellers" in the woods; seen a clump of filbert-trees probably in some large garden; but to see filberts and cobs to perfection a run is necessary into Kent, where acres are covered with an undergrowth of nuts, with apple or pear trees flourishing above, and keeping them in shade.

Your filbert grower called his trees or bushes "stubbs," and the proper form is to train them with a certain number of stout branches rising from a stem like a candelabrum, or—a better simile—till the stubb is shaped like an old-fashioned ale glass or rummer, a very tazza of vivid green, clustered with ruddy and brown bunches of nuts when the season is in its prime. To get the filbert stubbs in this state, the pruner's knife is busy in the open weather about Christmas, or as soon after as possible, and an ordinary looker-on would exclaim with horror, and think the man mad, so severely does he seem to mutilate the trees, "cutting them hard," as he calls it—so hard that when he has done, naught remains but a skeleton framework of the past year's verdant crop, with here and there just a few of the long tassel-shaped catkins that are to have so much influence on the next season's nuts. But he knows his work, and is careful to leave untouched the clustering buds close by the boughs, buds which by February have put forth at their tips a tiny crimson star—a star so small that an ordinary observer would pass it by in ignorance of its very existence. But there it is, the fruit bud which the wind will dust with the yellow pollen scattered from the long tassels, and by and by the tiny bud shoots out a twig, at the end of which are the bunches of nuts. So rapid is the growth that the skeleton bush becomes clothed with a dense mass of green, and by June has, in addition, a superabundance of long switches, tall and barren, waiting to be cut back or broken off lest they should rob, drones that they are, the working bee branches of sun and air. Lastly, by September, if the season has been kindly, the bushes are bearing pounds and pounds of nuts: cobs, red and white filberts, thin-shelled Cosfords, and other varieties of the hazel-bush.

The Kentish cob has grown to be the prime favourite, from its size and fruitfulness, and these are mostly the tawny brown nuts in their husks that the fruiterers offer you at two shillings a pound, earlier, perhaps, at half the price, when they are turned into the market green and heavy and full of sap, but empty of flavour. Many are the filbert grower's woes. He has carefully prepared his land with digging and various stimulating foods that shall force the growth; his process has made the bushes bare, and then he patiently waits, and has to see whether Nature will blow fair or foul, more often the latter. It may be that she is of gentle mood during the time of flower, and the promise of fruit is abundant. The filbert orchards are then a picture till some one or other of August's stormy gales have blown, when there is havoc, and the tender branches snap, and hang faded and forlorn. But still the stubb struggles on, and the rich clusters grow and grow till a heavy rain comes and thousands fall, tempting him who passes to pick up and crack the promising well-husked nut, but only to find it kernelless, and full of a jetty black pith. Still some are left, and they begin to form juicy white kernels. Now is the time for the nut-fly, a very entomological cuckoo in its way, for it pierces the green husk, lays therein an egg, and in due time it is hatched out into a grub, whose home is a palace of milky whiteness, and whose walls it eats till the shell alone remains, through which it bores a solitary hole, takes to itself wings at some future time, and acts as its parent before it.

Meanwhile other nuts escape, and to them come the mice; not your cheese-nibbler of the pantry, but a great long-tailed fellow like a genteel young rat. He makes a hole beneath the stubbs, and fetches down the ripening nuts, to make a store, an example followed by busy rats, who carry off and also establish a nuttery, perhaps containing pounds, what time the brush-tailed squirrels come skipping from tree to tree, and select the juiciest, sweetest, and best both for present use and their store. There are few prettier sights than that of a couple of squirrels making a foray from the neighbouring wood. Whether animals can think or no let scientific men decide. One thing is certain, and that is that squirrels know their way to a filbert plantation, and will leave their cage in the Scotch firs, probably the nest of some industrious pair of tree sparrows, and come straight to the filbert stubbs. They come on, frisking with leaps and bounds, alighting, perhaps, in an apple tree, among whose grey lichen boughs they run to find themselves may-be face to face with the grower, when they stop and stare with their great round bright eyes, and twitch and curl their tails, uttering a low husky cry. Being interpreted this probably means: "Ah, that's only the master; he won't hurt us," and away they bound into the nearest wreathed stubb, running from branch to branch with a loud rustling noise, till they have found a well-ripened nut, whereupon out of the dark green shade comes a queer sharp, rasping noise as the keen teeth file through the shell, and anon there is a sharp pat, which means that the sweet kernel within is eaten, and the shell, husk, and the immature nuts have fallen to the earth. It is a pleasant sound to listen to, that quick, rasping noise, but the pleasure is tempered by the fact that for every time it is heard, the busy little animal has robbed the owner of the value of that small current coin known as a halfpenny; and consequently the number of shillings' worth that each squirrel will destroy in a season is something startling. For not only does the little rodent nibble one nut, he has perhaps sawn off a whole cluster, and besides satisfying his hunger, he collects the choicest and best to carry off, working like a slave the while.

We who grow nuts are not like Queen Titania. We cannot say:

I have a venturesome fairy that shall seek
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts.

It is "Farewell, fair brown nuts" to those the squirrel takes; he leaves behind only Queen Mab's chariots.

An empty hazel nut
Made by the joiner squirrel or old grub,
Time out of mind the fairies' coachmaker.

But your squirrel is no secretive thief. He comes boldly, and his look at the filbert grower is often that of surprise, as one might say, "What do you do here trespassing amongst my nut dominions?" to which he seems to lay a lordly right. Sit down and listen to him calling his mate, a curious cry: "Chop-chop-chop-chop!" now near, now far off, a sound exactly like that made by the boy upon the old wood block as he cuts up faggots for kindling wood. "Chop, chop, chop," it would deceive the keenest ear. And when a rustle and crash amongst the leaves tells of the coming of the squirrel called, the attack upon the nuts goes on, and the earth is strewn with the traces of their work, some fragments being left in the fork of a convenient tree.

Taken altogether, it is hard work to gather in a goodly harvest of nuts, whether they be the thumb-nail streaked cobs, the deeply ruddy red filberts, or more corrugated Cosfords, with so small a husk that the fruit seems bursting forth; and when the pale shell is

taken in hand so slight and fragile is it that the pressure of finger and thumb suffice to crush its egg-shell fabric, and the milky nut, full ripe, sweet, and delicate, invites the tooth. We have heard and often heard of the talk across the walnuts and the wine; but there is something very tedious in denuding the brain-like convolutions of a walnut; and if the skin be left on it takes revenge upon the tongue by planting pimples there, grown of its acrid juice. Far better is the rich white filbert, whether eaten for dessert or religiously cracked on All Hallows' Eve after the fashion taught by folk-lore for luck, even as they were cracked by the Vicar of Wakefield at his homely fireside. It is a goodly fruit, though, in perfection, your nut, solidly full—a very *multum in parvo* of choice eating, satisfying to a degree where it can be found free from the grub that seems to say with Hamlet: "I could be bounded in a nutshell, and count myself a king of infinite space."

GEO. MANVILLE FENN

PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE IN THE OLDEN TIME

WHEN Acts of Parliament were scarcely longer than modern Speeches from the Throne; when boroughs, far from desiring the franchise, thought it a grievance to be called upon to return representatives to the Lower House; when the immunity of hon. members from arrest had to be enforced against the minions of the Law Courts by the irresistible argument of that Chamber of Little Ease wherein no man, much less a Sheriff of London or a Warden of the Fleet, could stand or lie at his full length; when rudimentary efforts to put down the national vice of drunkenness, by enacting that none should go for drink to a tavern within two miles of his own house, first perhaps created the pretty fiction of the lawful traveller, and the Sir Wilfrid Lawsons of the day complained that ale was brewed which was "as strong as wine, and would burn like sack;" when Parliament in a word was just beginning to feel its strength, and to shake off the bonds in which it had been held by wily masterful Tudor Sovereigns, may seem to many a sadly darkened time. One shudders even to think of the hot debates on the great question whether members should come into the House "with their spurs on;" of the prompt committal to the Tower which befell that honest Knight of the Shire who in the debates upon the Union broke into revellings against "the roguish Scots," not "standing up with his hat off, as the order is," and "using many words of scandal and obloquy, ill becoming such an audience, and not pertinent to the matter in hand," becoming such an audience, and not pertinent to the matter in hand," of the merciless severity which checked "tedious" speakers by putting it at once to the House "if it would hear them any further." Yet something was there in these barbaric Senates of stern regard for discipline and order, and for the "honourable about the Chair," from which our own more courteous and long-suffering age might take a lesson—something which ripened slowly with the years into that written and unwritten law of the House which made Speaker Onslow's thirty-four years' reign (A.D. 1727-1761) an awe-inspiring memory down even to the days of Liverpool and Canning. Speeches, except on great occasions, and when a Cecil or a Bacon spoke, were mostly brief as Delphic oracles—sometimes it must be admitted as obscure as well—and full as was ever Sancho Panza's talk of the quintessence of proverbial wisdom.

Yet thus early there were occasional symptoms of a degenerate tendency to indulge in needless flow of words. The British Solomon in those Speeches from the Throne, which sound so strangely in nineteenth century ears, to members "fed and cloyed (you specially of the Lower House) with long precogitate orations," dwells more than once upon the peril of such ways. "Parliament," saith he, "is no place for particular men to utter there their private conceits, and least of all to make show of their eloquence by tying the time with long-studied and eloquent orations." And again at the opening of the Session of 1609: "Studied orations and much eloquence on little matter is fit for the Universities, where not the subject that is spoken of but the trial of his wit that speaketh is commendable. On the contrary, in all great Councils of Parliament fewest words with most matter do become best." And the homely wisdom, thus somewhat pedantically enforced, was quite in accordance with the feeling of the House. Already, indeed, unprompted measures had been taken against purposeless and unnecessary discussion. "If any speak"—it was ruled in April, 1604—"impertinently or beside the question, the Speaker may interrupt, and ask the House if it will further hear him." Three days later, we believe, the rule was enlarged to include all "tedious" speeches; and on the 19th of May was rigorously applied to Sir W. Paddy, whose "long speech" was thus cut short, the House deciding that the Speaker had the right "to moderate." So, too, in 1610, it was ruled that the Chair might "stay impertinent speeches." "The neglect of these rules," says Hatsell, looking grimly back on "Mr. Onslow's" stern but beneficent régime, when none would have been allowed to speak impertinently or beside the question, even on the pretence of explaining himself, or to waste the time of Parliament by reading from papers—"the neglect of these rules has been the principal cause of the House sitting so much longer of late years." What would Hatsell say if he were writing now?

Yet it cannot be said that the old Parliament had no rebellious and stubborn spirits to deal with and put down. If there were some whose simple reverence for its authority was as excessive as that Mr. Zachariah Locke's who, when he would have spoken to a Bill against the "Double Payment of Debts," did "shake so for very fear that he could not proceed, but stood still for a while, and at length sat down," or whose submission, when called to order, was as complete as the offender's who, finding his apology insufficient, implored the House to "tell him what he should say and he would say it," there were others obdurate as Mr. Parnell himself. The recalcitrancy of Arthur Hall, thrice M.P. for Grantham, still keeps his memory green in the annals of Elizabethan Parliaments. On two occasions did Mr. Hall—a popular man apparently with his constituents, and a liberal—come into open collision with the House—the first time for a delinquency of his servants, aided and abetted therein by their master, for which he got off with a reprimand. Not satisfied, however, with this, he surreptitiously published "his opinion of the House" in a book "greatly reproachful to some particular good members of great credit, and also slanderous and derogatory to the authority, power, and state of the House, and prejudicial to the validity and proceedings of the same, charging the House with dulness as accompanied in its councils with Bacchus"—speaking of members "who had never sailed to Anticira," and of the House itself as a "new person in the Trinity," and its doings as "*opera tenebrarum*." For all this Mr. Hall was imprisoned six months in the Tower, fined 500 marks, and "removed, severed, and cut off from being any longer a member of the House during the continuance of the present Parliament." Nor does he appear to have been able, as after his first offence, to secure his re-election. He is last heard of on a question between the borough and the House touching his "wages" as a burgess, which it is pleasing to know he is willing "freely and frankly to forego."

Speeches out of doors offensive to the dignity of the House, and the publication of speeches made during the debates, alike brought down swift and severe punishment on the culprits. Sir E. Dering, for publishing one such speech, was committed to the Tower, lost his seat, and had his pamphlet burned by the common hangman. Sir Rowland Carr for offensive words within the House was brought to the Bar and severely reprimanded; for the same offence outside he was further imprisoned in the Tower. On another occasion speeches published against the rules of the House were ordered to be burned at Westminster, Charing Cross, and Cheapside, and the authors as usual

committed. Yet the House, so keen to check licentiousness, was equally prompt to defend its privileges and liberties. The severity with which it came down on the "singularly obstinate" Warden of the Fleet, who would not release an imprisoned member until he (the Warden) had been sent to Little Ease, and again upon the City authorities after the affray in the Compter, when the gilt Crown upon the Sergeant-at-Arms' mace was beaten in and the Sergeant's man "stricken down," was so far effectual that no Member after this was forcibly made a prisoner for debt. It was prompt to defend its honour against great or small—against the official of the Upper House, who roughly pushed one of its members back with a "Goodman Burgess, you come not here;" or against the page who "offered to throng" another Member on the steps of Parliament, and whom the Sergeant incontinently made his prisoner. But it was no way cruel as a rule or vindictive towards offenders. It "took it ill" when a Member who had been arrested by a too hasty creditor would not accept the creditor's excuse that he "wist not what he was doing." It sharply reprimanded the saucy page, but it rejected as inconsistent "with its gravity" the proposal that the page who wore his hair, Cavalier-fashion, "very long," "should be sent to the barber and have it cut short" before he was let go. It was not a House to give up anything worthy of being fought for. But it resolutely put its foot down on any attempt to waste its time and patience. What would its conduct be in the stormy Sessions which, prophets of evil say, are close at hand for ourselves?

TALFA



II.

At a time when national self-depreciation is a fashion of the hour, it is a relief to be told of some one thing we do well; hence Mr. Mulhall's "Carrying Trade of the World" will be to many of us the most pleasing, as it is on the whole the most striking, article in the new number of the *Contemporary*. Few even now have any adequate notion of the amazing development of our mercantile marine, since steam has taken the place of sails, and events like the opening of the Suez Canal called into existence a new class of ships. Still less widely known are the improved conditions under which the vast ocean traffic is carried on, and the increased security at diminished cost for which British carriers outstrip all competitors. Altogether Mr. Mulhall's few pages of statistics "made easy" contain more good matter than half-a-dozen everyday articles.—Next perhaps in present interest we should rank Yves Guyot's "M. Gambetta and the French Elections." For M. Guyot, the unsuccessful opponent of the Minister of Commerce in the late election for the First Arrondissement of Paris, represents a group which, whether or not the "party of the future," is at least the only opposition section which came out of the last appeal to the constituencies stronger, instead of weaker, for the trial, and whose programme, as unfolded by M. Guyot or M. Clemenceau, contains very much with which Englishmen must sympathise. The most noteworthy point is the deep division M. Guyot here shows to exist between M. Gambetta and the Radical Republicans—a division not of "opportunism" but of principle, of State dictation and centralisation à outrance on the one side as against "individualism" and decentralisation on the other.—Among the remaining papers we may notice a clever article by Mr. W. Clarke on that "Spoils System in American Politics" which, since President Jackson introduced and Marcy endorsed the rule that "to the victors belong the spoils," has tainted the U.S. Civil Service with corruption whether Democrats or Republicans have been in power; and Mr. Rae another—chiefly of historical interest, for the once dreaded "International" is now dead and buried—on the "Socialism of Carl Marx and the Younger Hegelians." Karl Blind concludes "Scottish Shetlandic and Germanic Water-Tales," with an exhaustive examination of the place which Water holds in all the early mythologies as "the Great Mother of all Things and Beings;" and Miss Mary Calverley contributes a sharp critique ("Ouida's Knowledge of Italian Life") which should be a lesson to those whose pictures from Italy are so often vitiated by unworthy prejudice or blind reliance on untrustworthy authorities.—In his "Industrial Type of Society" Mr. Herbert Spencer seems to us to almost bury a somewhat slender central line of thought beneath overweight of multifarious evidence and illustration.

Art and Letters offers to the public, "in a novel form, the combined attractions of fine art and light literature." The first number contains papers, biographical and critical, on Jean François Millet and Frederick Walker, an interesting account of the arch of Augustus at Perugia, a brief paper on modern caricature, with special reference to Mr. Du Maurier, and the first of a series of essays on the early history of lace-making. In addition to these contributions (each of which is accompanied by illustrations of the highest quality), there is a story by a popular author, and the number concludes with "notes" on matters relating to art, literature, music, and the drama. The magazine is beautifully printed, with ample margins; and the conductors have made arrangements for the publication of a series of the choicest plates executed for *L'Art*.

I WONDER WHY

I MEET with people here and there
Who walk through life with muffled tread;
And when you say, "The day is fair,"
They softly sigh and shake their head.
The bright and gracious summer sky
In wide blue arc is o'er them bow'd,
And yet they shake their head and sigh,
And point you out a tiny cloud.
Why do they shake their head and sigh
And view that speck of all the sky?
I wonder why.

And when young lovers bill and coo,
And play at being man and wife,
And talk of all the things they'll do
In yonder lovely sweep of life,
It seems to them so sad a fact
Young folks should draw such giddy breath,
They beg acceptance of a tract
On Early Calls and Sudden Death.
When happy hearts are beating high,
Why do they tell them they must die?
I wonder why.

And when the children shout at play,
Or peals of laughter break their chat,
Why do they grimly smile and say,
"Ah, yes! you'll soon be cured of that."
Wise heads will come another day,
And boys are boys, and still will be;
So laugh, young people, while you may—
Ere long you'll know the world like me.
Why is it wise to smile and sigh,
And hold your cambric to your eye?
I wonder why?
FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE

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"I have attentively examined the beautiful pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons that are exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. I consider them to be exceptional in the ease with which gradations of sound can be produced, from the softest to the most powerful tones. These excellent pianos merit the approbation of all artists, as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the touch is of perfect evenness throughout its entire range, answering to every requirement of the pianist."
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"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
NICHOLAS RUBINSTEIN, D. MAGNUS, Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, (Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany.)

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EDWARD J. HOPKINS, Organist and Director of the Choir, Temple Church, London.

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"The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonority, their enormous power, and the sympathetically voice-like quality of tone. The touch, also, is beautifully light, elastic, and certain, so that many pianists of every nation, from the Alpine list downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success."

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Cures (and instantly relieves) Toothache, Neuralgia, and Nerve Pains.

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AUROSINE quickly removes Chaps, Unsightliness, and Roughness of Skin, effects of sea-air, &c., and (especially in Winter) protects the exposed cuticle from atmospheric attacks and the influences of exposure. It renders the surface of the skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, while in no degree impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSINE is pleasant to use and agreeable in its perfume, while colourless, and not greasy. In bottles, 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.

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A LIQUID DENTIFRICE,
The Best Elixir for the Teeth and Gums.

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A new and invaluable discovery, alleviating and removing Headache, Constipation, Derangement of the Liver, Biliousness, and Nausea. This preparation, by stimulating the Stomach, promotes its healthy action, removing Dullness, Giddiness, and the feeling of Prostration. BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and Pains in the Back; while against Indigestion and constipation it stands unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

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These powders are applicable to both Children and Adults. They are very effective in expelling Worms, especially the smaller kinds (known as Ascarides) which are the pests of infants. Intestinal worms of large dimensions are got rid of by the use of these Powders with remarkable facility, and consequently adults or persons in years will obtain relief, the efficacy of the CUM being QUINODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, and general health are improved, together with tone to the system. The Powders create no nausea, and are in no way dangerous. Directions with each box. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, free.

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SILKS.—Very good Black Corded Silk . . . 1 8
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This is a most astonishing price for the above, and looks fully worth 4s.

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All Velveteens at 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard. Fast Woven Pile. The GREAT BEAUTY and SUPERIORITY of VELVETEENS has been so well appreciated by the Public that many improvements hitherto unattempted have been lately introduced and perfected in manufacture, which makes this unrivalled material simply perfect.

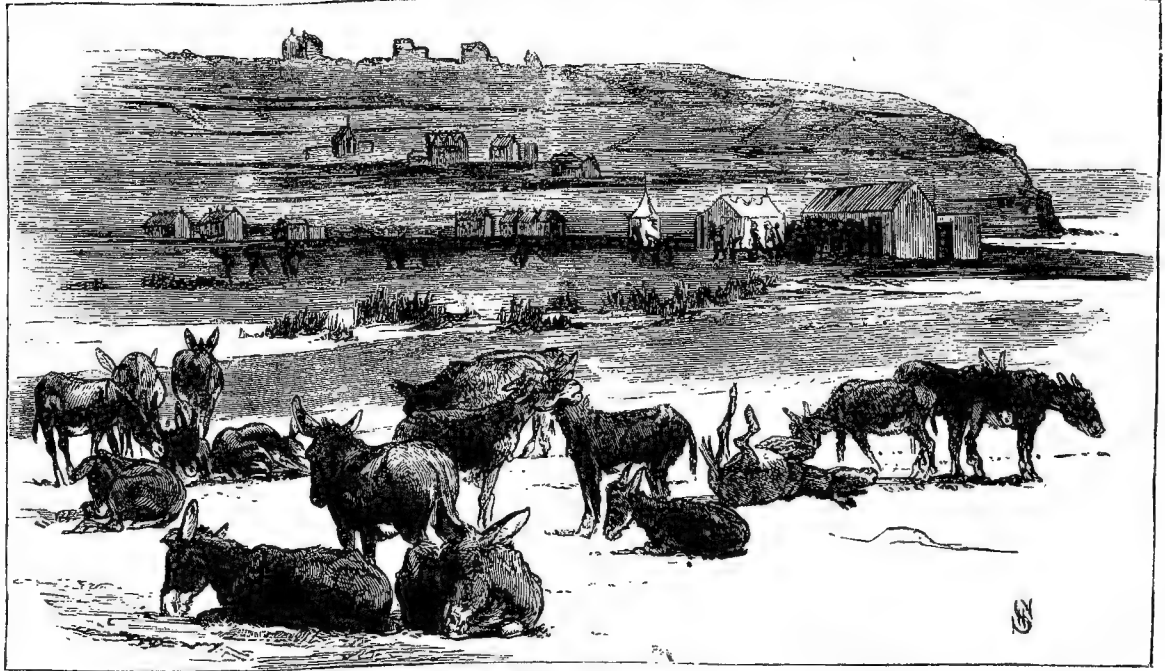
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DRESSES.—BOTANY SERGES . . . s. d



THE TEE



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KILLING TIME



THE SWIPE



"HOORAY! OVER THE BUNKER"



A MATCH



IN THE "BUNKER"



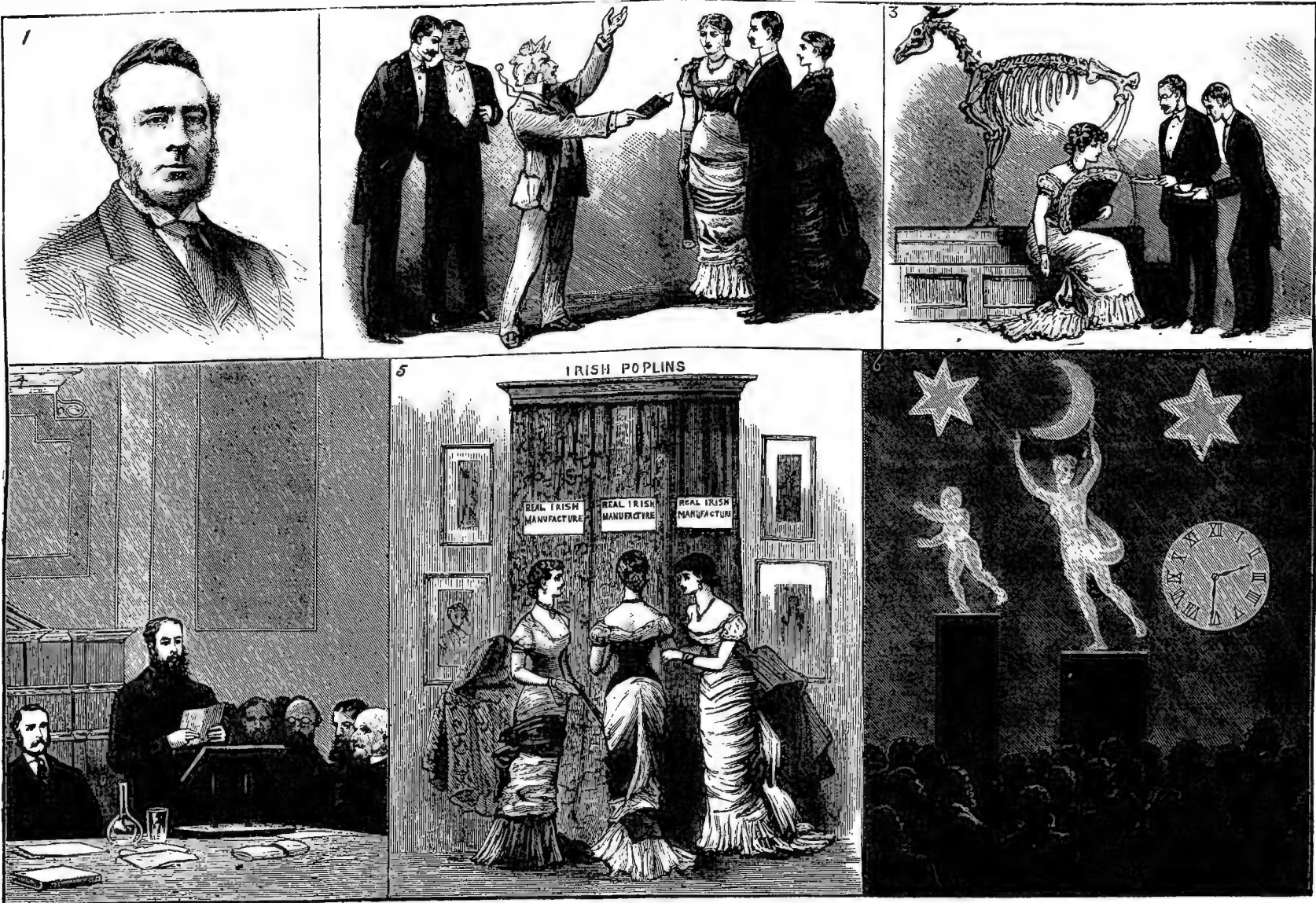
LUM BAGO, ESQ.



PROFESSIONALS

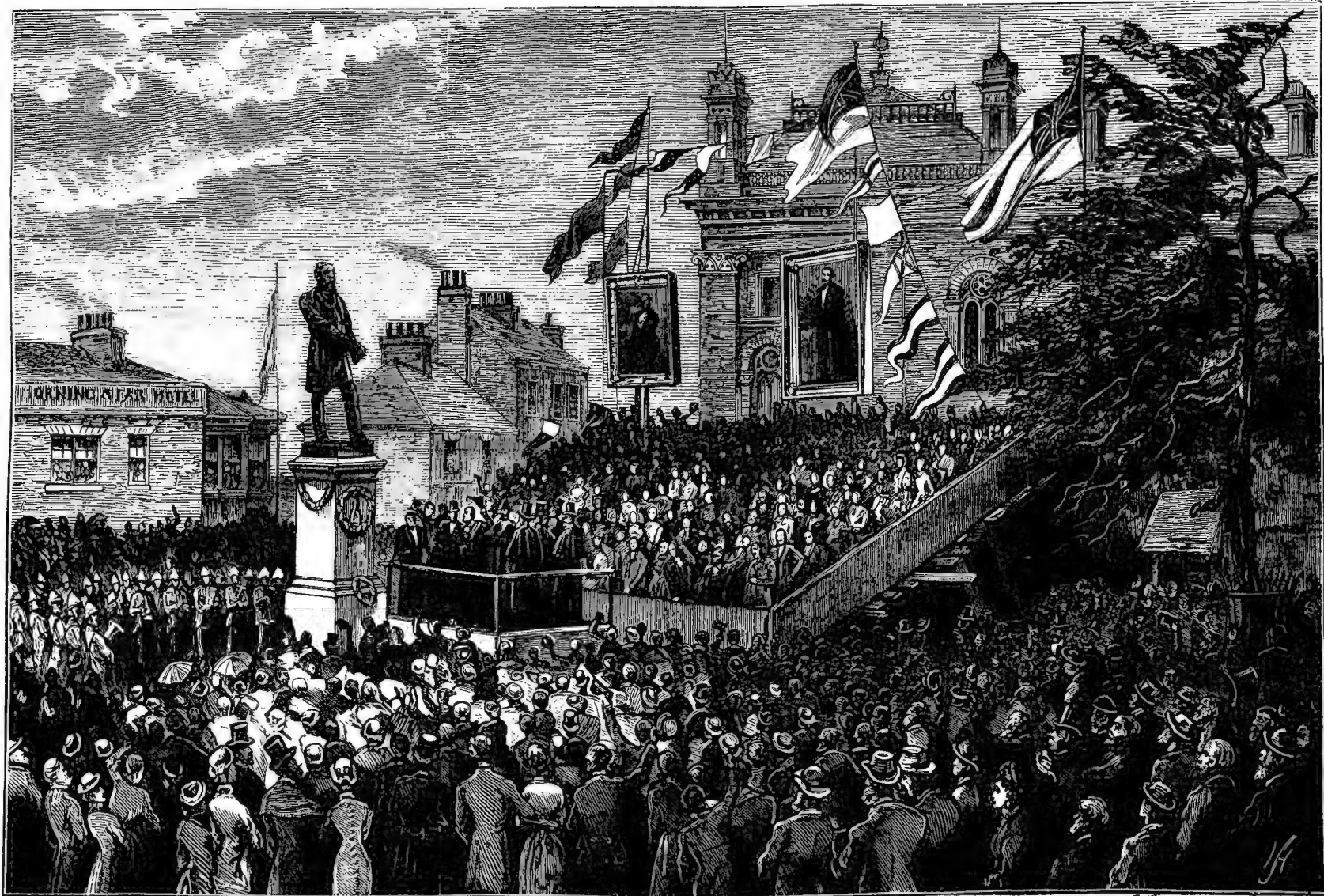


A SOLITARY ENTHUSIAST



1. Lord O'Hagan, the President.—2. Mr. Barnes Finds an Audience for his Poetry.—3. In the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society.—4. Viscount Powerscourt Reading his Address on Art.—5. At the Conversazione : Irish Poplins.—6. The Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society : Experiments with Luminous Paint.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT DUBLIN



THE JUBILEE AT MIDDLESBROUGH — UNVEILING THE STATUE TO THE LATE MR. BOLCKOW

that Mr. Bruce purchased furniture in Edinburgh expressly for the aesthetic scene, and the Prince and Princess kindly invited him to use any article he pleased from the drawing-room at Abergeldie for the purpose of giving completeness to Mrs. Blythe's boudoir in the second act, which became quite a model in its way of sober, tasteful furnishing and decoration, without taint of "aesthetic" absurdities. The Prince and the Earl of Fife were among the audience in Highland costume. A programme (we learn) specially printed in honour of the occasion on pink satin bordered with lace, and a very choice bouquet of white flowers, mounted with white crape, were presented to the Queen.

A new and original comedieta from the pen of Mr. Charles Fawcett was brought out at the GAIETY Theatre on Saturday evening with success. The little piece, which is in one act, sets forth a simple story of domestic interest with some skill. The author, who is a well-known member of the Gaiety company, represents the leading character in his own piece. Other parts are well sustained by Mr. Dallas and Miss Gilchrist.—Mr. Byron has undertaken to deliver early next year, at the London Institution, a lecture on "The Border Line Between Farce and Comedy."—A new comedy by Mr. Arthur Mathison will be produced in the theatre of the CRYSTAL PALACE on the 3rd of November. The title is *A Thread of Silk*.—Numerous persons were invited to a private view on Thursday evening of the new "COMEDY Theatre," in Panton Street, Haymarket, which opens this evening under the management of Mr. Henderson. The new piece to be produced on this occasion is an English version of *La Mascotte*, a comic opera, which has enjoyed great popularity in Paris.—The unhappy fatality in blundering which attends upon the efforts of French writers to deal with English names or titles is amusingly exemplified by an article in the *Paris Figaro* on the late Mr. Tom Taylor's adaptations. Herein we find *The Hidden Hand* called the "Hidelen Hand;" the *Willow Copse* the "Villord Copse;" *Andy Blake*, "Anny Blake," and *Used Up*, "Use Up."—Herr Meyer Lutz, the popular conductor of the Gaiety orchestra, has composed the music for a new opera in three acts on the old theme of "Black-Eyed Susan." It will be produced on the occasion of Herr Lutz's benefit at the Gaiety, on the afternoon of Saturday, November 5th.—Mr. French, of the Strand, has published a volume, entitled "A Guide to Selecting Plays," which is likely to prove very useful to managers, and above all to amateur companies. Mr. W. Hogg, the compiler, gives a description of the story or general characteristics of no fewer than fifteen hundred stock pieces.—The ST. JAMES'S Theatre re-opens this evening with a revival of *Home*, a comedy, by the late Mr. Robertson, founded upon *L'Aventuriere* of Emile Augier.—The OPERA COMIQUE re-opens to-day under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. R. Barker, with a comic opera by Mr. Gilbert, music by Mr. Clay. The title of this piece, originally produced at the Strand Theatre some years ago, is *Princess Toto*.—Mr. Leopold Lewis's melodrama, produced as the NEW SADLERS' WELLS Theatre, on the re-opening of that house on Saturday evening last under the management of Mr. Chatterton, proves to be a new version of *La Dame de la Halle*, which is also the original of *The Pride of the Market* produced at the Adelphi, and *The Chain of Events* produced at the Lyceum many years ago. Mr. Lewis's adaptation, which is entitled *The Foundlings, or, the Ocean of Life*, is a rather old-fashioned specimen of French romantic drama; but it is carefully put on the stage and well acted. It met, on the whole, with a favourable reception.



THE TURF.—The Newmarket Meeting of the present week will long be remembered as one of special mark, the racing from beginning to end having been of high class, and some of the events of a really sensational character. The proceedings opened on Monday by Archer effecting one of his surprises by landing Lord Falmouth's Darnaway, a 4 to 1 chance, in a field of four, for the Produce Stakes, the Lady Masham filly, the favourite, having to put up with second place. Backers were sadly out again in the Cesarewitch Trial Plate, as Gladstone, the winner, was less fancied than three others in a small field of half-a-dozen. The old-established Clearwell Stakes, which for the last ten years has been pretty well farmed by Lord Falmouth, once more fell to his lordship, Dutch Oven, with odds on her, adding yet another to her long string of victories. This time, however, she had a desperate struggle to give Nellie 3 lbs. and beat her by a head. A "baker's dozen" came to the post for the First Welter, and at last Henry George, who has so often brought his backers grief, secured a victory at the fairly remunerative price of 7 to 1. Some of the extra knowing ones have long been on the look out for his being slipped for a race of this description, and profited accordingly. Tuesday was notable for the success of first favourites, who won no less than six out of the seven events, and Archer was on four of the winners. Of course the great race of the day, and, indeed, of the week, was the Cesarewitch, which may also fairly be said to be one of the chief events of the Turf year, inasmuch as it tells us a good deal about the staying qualities of many well-known horses, and is seldom won by an animal which has no pretensions to be ranked as a good class race horse. The race this year had especial interest in the fact that two American-bred horses, Foxhall and Mistake, were among those most fancied, the former having been first favourite since his easy victory over Ishmael and others at the last Newmarket Meeting. The Americans have made more than one attempt to win our big handicap, and Mr. Ten Broeck succeeded with Prioress in 1857. Victory, as all the world knows by this time, was again achieved by our sporting cousins on Tuesday, their champion Foxhall beating his field by twelve or more lengths with consummate ease. Such an easy victory, with 7 st. 12 lbs. on his back, suggests that he must be as good, or better a horse, than his compatriot Iroquois, the double winner of this year's Derby and Leger, and little behind Robert the Devil, who last year, after winning the Leger, carried 8 st. 6 lbs. to victory in the Cesarewitch. Foxhall was trained for his race by the veteran W. Day, who years ago sold Phaeton, his grandsire, for 20 guineas to go to America, where he became the sire of King Alfonso, the sire of the Cesarewitch hero. The runaway victory of Foxhall must have also reminded the veteran trainer how Dulcibella, who had been under his charge, came in lengths ahead of her field for this race in 1860. There can be little doubt but that Retreat might have secured second place, but he was "eased" when the pursuit of the winner was hopeless, and so Chippendale and Fiddler obtained the "situations." As it was, Retreat was fourth, and his performance has rightly made him a strong favourite for the Cambridgeshire. The professional prophets, as usual in their vaticinations, rang the changes on the first five favourites; and it may be noted that the four first horses, first past the post, were four of the first five in the betting at starting, Mistake alone of the most fancied quintet failing to run up as it were to his market price. This American was backed for perhaps more money than any other animal, and held a prominent place in the race for a considerable distance, but finished nowhere. It is stated that he broke down. The number of starters was only nineteen, the smallest number since 1869, when Cherie won in a field of the same dimensions. W. Macdonald, the rider of Foxhall, received 2,000 sovereigns as the reward of his success, but it is said that Fordham declined 3,000l. to change his mount from Reveller.—The Middle Park Plate was the chief event on Wednesday, and was won by the favourite, Lord

Rosebery's Kermesse, who, for the first time in the history of the race, carried the extreme penalty to victory. On the same day, Foxhall showed himself none the worse for his exertions in the Cesarewitch, by giving 5 lbs. each to Tristan and Maskelyne, and beating them in a canter in the Select Stakes over the Rowley Mile.

FOOTBALL.—The footballists are showing each week more and more activity. The Clapham Rovers, who play both under Rugby and Association rules, have commenced their season well, having beaten West Kent under the former and the Old Westminster under the latter.—Richmond, under Rugby rules, has beaten the Old Cheltonians; Halifax has worsted Cheetham; Blackheath has overthrown the Harlequins; and Wakefield Trinity the representatives of Bradford.—At Woolwich, Queen's House (Blackheath) has been too much for the Royal Academy; and the St. Patrick's Rovers, at Peckham, have beaten the Old Blues.—Northward, in an Association game, the Blackburn Rovers have beaten Blackburn Olympic, and Darwen has beaten Turton.—For the Sheffield Challenge Cup the Sheffield Surrey have been victorious over the Barnsley Wanderers; and for the Scottish Association Cup Queen's Park (Glasgow) and Cowslairs have played a capital game, resulting in a draw.



JUDICATURE REFORM.—The Report of the Committee on Legal Procedure, which was presented to the Lord Chancellor in May last, and has since been submitted to such of the learned judges who were not members of the Committee, has now been published. It is rather lengthy, occupying nearly four columns of *The Times*, and contains twenty-six recommendations, most of which relate to taxation and allowance of costs incurred by reason of needless or intentional delays. A heavy blow is dealt at the time-honoured system of trial by jury, the Committee suggesting that all cases of common law shall be tried by a judge alone, unless one of the litigants insists upon the old method being adopted. Moreover, the declaration of a judge that he is dissatisfied with a verdict is to result in a new trial unless the Court shall otherwise order. There is to be a uniform scale and system of costs, and as far as practicable a uniform system of procedure in all the Divisions of the High Court, so that there shall be no inducement to bring actions not specially assigned in one Division rather than another. The question of Circuits is not dealt with, but the Committee express their willingness to consider it separately if the Lord Chancellor should desire it.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY began its Autumn Conference at Brighton on Tuesday, Mr. C. C. Druce presiding. Papers were read on a variety of subjects; but special prominence was given to the question of bankruptcy reform, upon which a very vigorous debate took place. In the evening the members dined with the Sussex Law Society, and next day work was resumed, the proceedings being varied by a *conversazione* and ball at night; while on Thursday excursions were made to Arundel Castle and to Eastbourne by steamer. Next year the Society meets at Hull.

THE SUMMONING OF JURIES.—A striking example of the perfunctory way in which the summoning of jurymen is sometimes carried out was given the other day at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where two inquests were about to be held, but only some half-dozen persons attended, and these not the jurors themselves, but their clerks or other representatives, who stated that the papers had been delivered at their offices by the summoning officer, who declined to hear any explanation as to the persons summoned being out of town. One had been in Australia twenty-five years, another in France six months, a third in Devonshire for a week, and several others were on the Continent or elsewhere. The Coroner reproved the negligent officer, whose conduct is to be reported to the Court of Aldermen.

THE USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—Notwithstanding the reiterated warnings respecting the danger attending the use of pistols, revolvers, and the like, the practice appears to be as prevalent as ever. Only the other day a metropolitan magistrate, before whom a man was charged with threatening to shoot his wife and children, expressed his detestation of the habit, and a wish that it might be made penal to be found in possession of one without good cause; and since then the occurrence of two shocking accidents have lent force to his condemnation of the perilous practice. At Widnes, on Saturday, a lad of fourteen killed himself with a revolver which he was exhibiting to a servant girl, who, when an alarmed neighbour ran in, took up the weapon to "show how it happened," and shot herself in the same manner, and with like fatal effect. On Monday a similar "accident" occurred at Lambeth, one lad shooting another with a "toy-pistol," inflicting a wound which may turn out to be fatal, as the sufferer is reported to be in a critical condition.

SIR GILBERT CAMPBELL, BART., was last week arrested on a charge of being insane and threatening to commit suicide; in consequence of a letter which he sent to the Alliance Assurance Company, telling them, on his solemn word of honour, that if they did not send him money by a certain day he would put an end to himself, which would mean "a bad thing for the Alliance." To the detective inspector who arrested him and the police surgeon, he repeated his intention of committing suicide; and when before the magistrate he said that, having no means of subsistence, he would no longer prolong his existence and expose himself to hunger and cold. The case was adjourned for a few hours; and ultimately Mr. Cooke, who in the interim had had a private interview with a lady friend of the defendant, remanded him for a week, but on Tuesday he was released and restored to his friends, who undertook to take care of him.

STREET RUFFIANISM is very much on the increase in various parts of London, the districts of Islington and Marylebone maintaining a bad pre-eminence. Organised gangs of blackguards perambulate the streets, insulting and assaulting almost every one they meet, and making the footways impassable for decent people. Now and then a few are arrested and fined 40s., with the alternative of a month's hard labour; but it is high time that some more effective means of checking the evil were adopted. A strong patrol of plain-clothes constables for a week or so would, we imagine, put an end to these disturbances for some time.

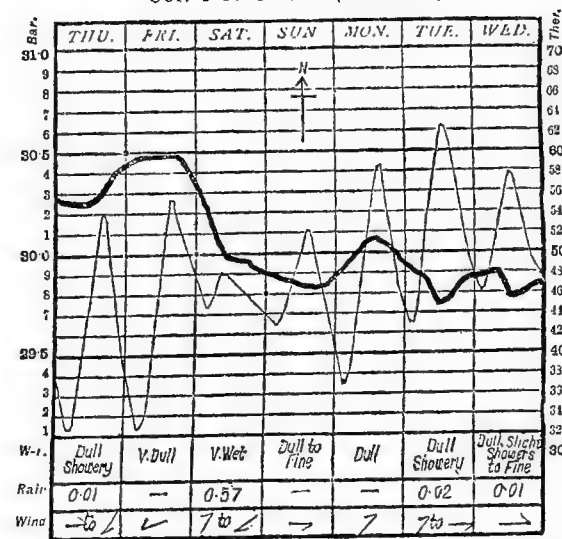
THE REVIVAL OF PRIZE-FIGHTING is rapidly extending, and the Home Secretary's circular to the magistrates has not been issued a moment too soon. At Ashton eight men have been committed for trial for taking part in a prize-fight. At Tamworth, seven others have been committed on a like charge; whilst at Coventry a verdict of manslaughter has been returned against a pugilist named Arnold for killing his opponent, John Plant, in a contest which was described as "a regular bull-dog affair," the deceased having three ribs broken, besides a completely smashed nose, and a number of shocking contusions on chest and head.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER.—The trial of Lefroy is to take place at Maidstone early next month. A long statement as to the line of defence which will be adopted has appeared in the daily papers, in which it is alleged that he absconded because he feared that his arrest would lead to his detention and trial upon warrants which had been issued against him some months before in respect of another charge. The police authorities, however, say that no such warrants were out for his arrest. Something is also

said about a letter from Penzance respecting the third man who is alleged to have been in the same carriage with Lefroy and Mr. Gold, but it is not clear by whom this letter was written. Meanwhile, the prisoner continues to assert his innocence, and is said to look forward confidently to an acquittal. He is in excellent health and spirits, and employs his time in writing, and sometimes in composing verses. The police have received a second letter affirming that a third person was in the carriage, but the person whose name it bears denies all knowledge of it, or of the circumstances of the crime, and the Treasury officials' opinion is that both letters were sent by the same parties, whom they think they know.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—From a purely artistic point of view this year's Exhibition of the Photographic Society is greatly superior to its predecessors. Year by year a marked improvement is noticeable in Photographic Art, not merely in the technical production of the photograph, but in the actual choice and treatment of subjects. No longer is a true photographer satisfied with the portrait of a sitter posed as rigidly as a Derby doll. The most fastidious portrait-painter could hardly take more pains to endow his model with life and vivacity, or to secure more graceful and appropriate attitudes and harmonious surroundings. To ensure success, the photographer of the present day must now not simply be a good operator, well versed in the alchemy of developing or toning, but he must possess the inspiration of the artist, which will enable him to choose fit subjects for his camera. Not only must he "take" a pretty face or picturesque view true to Nature, but he must choose the most favourable aspect either of person or scenery for a framed and glazed reproduction, which, like a water-colour drawing or oil painting, must tell a complete story in itself. That the modern photographer realises this, and is striving to attain as artistic an eye as his brother of the brush, is manifest by the productions which hang in this year's Exhibition. Land and sea views at home and abroad, fruit and flower pieces, scenes from popular dramatic works, fancy pictures, where, so far as composition of the subject goes, the photographs, though in many cases somewhat crude, are still as original as many a picture which hangs on the line at Burlington House,—all tend to prove that the art and the artists have made great advances during the last few years. Switzerland, as ever, is a favourite with the knight of the camera, and foremost amongst the mountain views are those of Mr. England, whose "Valley of Chamounix" is a perfect gem. Captain Abney also sends some noticeable Swiss scenes, but his printing, we think, might be a little less hard. To come nearer home, Mr. William Bedford contributes some splendid studies from the Wye, while the beauties of Matlock Bath are capably portrayed by Mr. T. N. Brownrigg, and Mr. W. Nicholson represents, with great delicacy, the well-known church and pool at Bonchurch, though, as far as the printing goes, we think the platinotype too cold for such subjects. In marine views Mr. Matthew Whiting carries off the palm, as he has the medal, with his scenes off Dover, and Mr. Joseph Gale is no less successful in river and harbour subjects; while the English lakes have been charmingly depicted by the School of Military Engineering. In fruit and flowers Mrs. S. G. Payne deserves to be highly commended; while, for animal subjects, no one can approach Mr. Dixon, whose studies at the Zoological Gardens are so deservedly popular. With regard to portraits, we must confess to be somewhat disappointed, as we saw little that rises above the average to be seen in every photographer's studio; but the number of "studies," or composition pictures, forms quite a feature in the present exhibition. Of these we may mention H. P. Robinson's "Her Ancestor;" T. G. Whate's foreign "studies" of Market-women; W. Cobb and Son's "Is't the Light, or Is't My Eyes?" and "Irish Scenes," by Mr. Arthur Reynolds, as particularly good. We must not forget to notice the excellent micro-photographs of Mr. Ardes Goudman, the spectra of elementary substances by Professor W. M. Hartley; the usual eccentricities of photography, such as a moonlight photograph by Edward Dunmore, one of Aldersgate Station in the electric light, by Henry Dixon; various "flash" photographs of scenery taken from the deck of a passing steamer, and some capital representations of acrobats upon a trapeze, by Hills and Saunders. Foremost amongst the exhibits is a splendid collection of enlarged photographs of the views taken by Mr. Edward Whymper during his ascent of Cotopaxi. The features of the mountain are faithfully rendered, and are of the highest interest to mountaineers; while one view, "The Ice Walls of Chimborazo," is the highest photograph ever taken, Mr. Whymper then being 18,500 feet above the sea level.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK
OCT. 6 TO OCT. 12 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

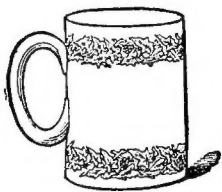
REMARKS.—The weather of this period has been very unsettled, but not nearly so disturbed in the neighbourhood of London as in many other parts of the country. At the commencement of the week the barometer was high, and the dull weather which prevailed being attributable more to the density rising of the atmosphere than to the presence of any actual disturbances. On Friday night (7th inst.), however, an area of low readings was in some manner formed over the south of England, in which position it remained during the whole of Saturday (8th inst.), causing about twenty-four hours of almost continuous rain. The amount measured in London was six-tenths of an inch, but on some parts of our south-east coast it was more than double that quantity. During Sunday (9th inst.) the depression passed away south-eastwardly, but the appearance of some slight disturbances from the north sufficed to render the weather still very dull, although little rain fell. On Monday (10th inst.) a series of very deep depressions began to appear in the far north, and at the close of the week these were still passing across Scotland. Their effect upon the weather of London has not been very decided, excepting that the westerly wind has at times blown gently, while showers have fallen at long intervals. Temperature has varied a good deal, but has been generally rather low for the time of year; on Saturday (8th inst.) the maximum was only 48°. The barometer was highest (30.4 inches) on Friday (7th inst.); lowest (29.73 inches) on Tuesday (11th inst.); range, 0.76 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (62°) on Tuesday (11th inst.); lowest (53°) on Thursday and Friday (6th and 7th inst.); range, 29°. Rain fell on four days. Total amount, 0.61 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.57 inches, on Saturday (8th inst.).

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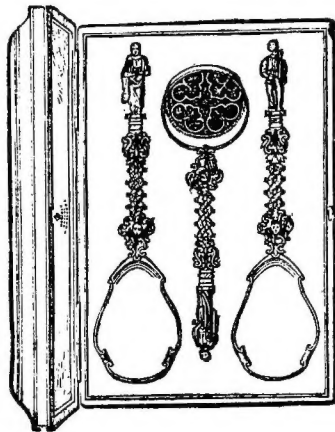
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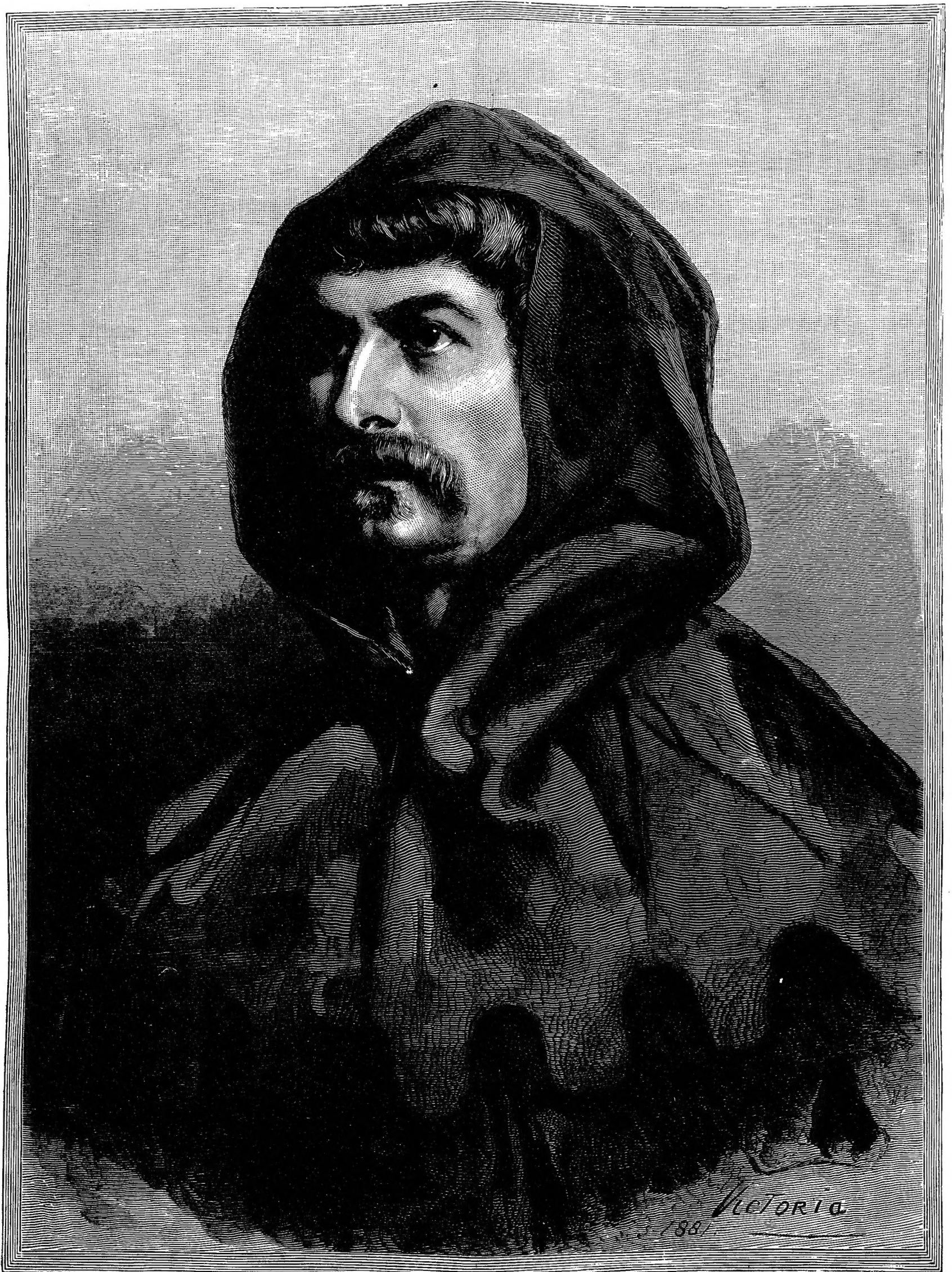
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